BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

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No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER, 1839. No. 3273.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHEIKH ESSA BIN MAHOMED.. ..*Plaintiff.*

vs.

ABDULLA BIN HUSSON BIN MAJEED..... ..... } *Defendant.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 21st Inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Auction, at the Stables belonging to *Abdool Rahim Khan*, on the Bhendy Bazar Road near Baboola Tank, the undermentioned property of the above named Defendant,

15 Arab Horses, in 15 lots.
1 Pegue Poney.

Together with sundry old Saddles, Horse Cloths &c.

TERMS CASH,

J. L. JOHNSON.—*Sheriff.*

Bombay, Sheriff's Office,
13th September, 1839.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT BOMBAY.

IN the matter of *Sir Roger de Faria, Luis Francisco de Silva, Antonio Francisco da Carvalho and Jose Maria Pinto*, Lately trading under the name, style, and firm of *Messrs. Roger de Faria and Co.*

To be sold by Public Auction, by order of the Common Assignee.

On Monday the 23d Instant at 3 P. M. on the Premises, Mazagon,

BY MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. all the right title and interest in the House belonging to the above named Estate, with a Garden and extensive Stable attached; a Well of excellent Water, and the right of use to a Tank at the back of the Premises.

Plans and title deeds of the Premises may be seen on application to MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday next the 17th instant, Messrs. *Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at 11 A. M. the undermentioned—An Invoice of Plain Glass Shades, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sizes, several Gross of Phials and stamped Glass Plates, colored Cotton Socks, five Chests of Cinnamon partially damaged, Masulipatam Snuff, Windsor Soap, an Excellent Bagatelle board complete, a double barrelled Gun by "*Mavor*" sundry articles of Household Furniture &c. &c.

AT NOON.

A valuable collection of Annuals which have been advertized during the past month, also numerous Books, amongst which are "*Tull's*" Husbandry with "*Cobbetts*" preface, "*Taylor's*" counting House Mannual, Hints to Mothers &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A quantity of Excellent Champagne in Quarts and Pints, slightly ullaged,—Beer in Bottle, and a few dozens of old Tom and Kirswasser de Suisse.—Bombay, 14th September 1839.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND CO., have for Sale.

Proof Engravings of *Queen Victoria* 26 inc. by 19½ in.
Do. do. of *The Duke of Wellington* 21½ inc. by 16 in.
Do. do. of *Sir Robert Peel*..... 20 inc. by 16 in.

Also Engravings of the *Port of London, The New Post Office, The Bank of England, Windsor Castle, The National Gallery, Covent Garden Market, The British Museum, Goldsmith's Hall, Greenwich Hospital* &c. &c. 19 inch by 10½ inch—likewise numerous Lithographed colored Portraits.

The above measurement is exclusive of the margin.—Bombay, 14th September, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A New Garden Engine, Complete.....Price Rs. 100.

Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO.
14th September, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION,

THIS DAY Saturday, 14th September Messrs. ROBERT FRITH, AMD CO, will submit to public sale, the neat and modern Household Furniture of Captain HAINES I. N. at his Residence Byculla (late belonging to Mrs. Col. HUNT) consisting of Blackwood Couches, Tables and Chairs; Book Cases; Cots; Dressing Room Furniture, Wardrobes, a Cheval Glass, Argand and Hanging Lamps, Bijouterie, a first size Billiard Table, and a variety of other articles, &c. &c.

Also a pair of fast going Carriage Horses. No Catalogues are published.

FLOOR CLOTH.

ON Wednesday next, the 18th instant, Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.*, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, without reserve, an extensive Invoice of the above of very rich patterns, and diversity of sizes, varying from 8 feet by 5, to 30 by 18.

The same is now on view.

AN extensive sale of Piece Goods, will take place at the Rooms of Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.*, on Wednesday next, the 18th instant, consisting of Long cloth, Sheeting cloth and Madapollams, bleached Damask Table cloths and Towelling, Colored ditto, Quilts, Doilies &c. &c. Also on the same day will be sold an Invoice of Preserved provisions, consisting of Soup and Boullie, Mushrooms; Lobsters; Calves feet jelly; Jugged Hare; Plovers; Veal and Peas; Roasted Mutton and Beef; Ox tail and mock Turtle Soups, Alamode Beef; Ox cheeks &c. &c. Likewise a quantity of plated ware, consisting of Tea, Coffee, Milk and Sugar pots; Curry dishes, Bottle stands, Liquor Frames, Table and Dessert Forks, Gilt watches in Cases; Lavender water, silk Sarrees, Swords, steel Scabbards; and a variety of other articles.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, Ind and Smith's Pale Ale, "a recent import" of superior quality, confidently recommended.

THOMAS JEFFERIES AND CO.
Meadows Street, 14th Sept, 1839.

A CARD ---The European and Native Gentlemen of this Presidency, are respectfully and earnestly entreated to permit their Parsee Clerks and Servants to attend at *Dady Nusserwanjee's* Church, to perform an important Ceremony of the Church, newly erected by Mr. *Rustomjee Cowasjee*, at Calcutta, on Monday next, the 16th September instant.

A compliance with the above request will confer a great favour on *Framjee Cowasjee*.---Bombay, 14th September, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.

STRAYED.—From the *Victoria Hotel* a black Newfoundland Dog, answering to the name of *Keeper*. Any Person who may bring back the Dog will be rewarded, and a Prosecution entered against any one who may detain him after this advertisement.

(Signed) W. H. SAUNDERS
Victoria Hotel, 13th Sept. 1839.

SIXTY FIFTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the first class are for sale at *Byramjee Nesserwanjee Dantra*, at the Office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co.*, at the following prices, vizt:—

Whole Tickets at rupees 39 each.
Half....ditto..ditto 19½ ditto.
Quarter ditto..ditto 9¾ ditto.

B. N. D. also begs to represent, that he has made two Clubs, one of 25 Tickets. divided into 75 Shares at Rs. 13 per each share, and the other of 21 Tickets, divided into 50 shares at Rs. 17 per each share—The particulars of Terms and conditions are already published in the *Bombay Courier* of 7th, and the *Times* of 11th Instant.—Bombay 13th September, 1839.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on Monday, the Thirtieth day of September instant, by order of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side of the Supreme Court, all and singular the Equity of Redemption Right and Interest of *William Lingard*, late of Bombay British Subject, deceased, in and to a Piece of Ground, situate on the Esplanade at Bassien, granted in the year 1829, by the Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay, on behalf of the Hon'ble East India Company to the said William Lingard and by him afterwards mortgaged to the said Honorable Company as Security for money advanced by them to him.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of Mr. MORGAN, Hon'ble Company's Solicitor; and the sale will take place at the Rooms of *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons*,—Dated this 6th day of September, 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 14th September 1839.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE ~~Rs~~ 6.—

Courier Office, 14th September, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1839.

No. 456.—Second Hospital Assistant Dhurmajee Josey, attached to the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is promoted to 1st Hospital Assistant, and attached to the Hospital of the Jail at Broach, in the place of Hendricks, discharged the service.

No. 457.—Captain T. M. B. Turner, Executive Engineer at Ahmednuggur, and 2nd Lieutenant Hill of the Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces, as a temporary measure, for service in the field.

No. 458.—Captain Bagshawe is directed to relieve Captain Pope, from the charge of the Executive Commissariat Office at the Presidency on account of the sickness of the latter Officer.

Brevet Captain Fraser, of the Bombay European Regiment is appointed to do duty in the Commissariat at the Presidency, under the provisions of the General Order dated 16th May 1839.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1839.

No. 459.—Captain E. M. Eanis, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, has been nominated to Command the Detachment at Trombay and Sion, from the 16th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1839.

No. 460.—The order dated the 31st ultimo, directing Captain Wells, Deputy Judge Advocate, to join his Regiment in Lower Scinde, is countermanded,

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1839.

No. 461.—Consequent upon the appointment of Brevet Captain Prior, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, who has passed an examination in the Hindoostanee Language, to act as Adjutant to the Native Veteran Battalion, the temporary appointment of Captain Westley to act as Interpreter to that Battalion, is cancelled.

No. 462.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain T. D. Fallon, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Staff Officer to the Detachment of that Regiment consisting of upwards of 800 Rank and File, under orders to proceed to Neemuch.

No. 463.—A district Order under date the 28th ultimo, directing Major Sandwith, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry to assume the Command of Sattara, from the 10th, until the 16th ultimo, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Ovans on duty, is confirmed.

No. 464.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant C. Halkett, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment from the date of Lieutenant Evans assuming charge of the situation of Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Northern Division of the Army.

Ensign D. D. Chadwick, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to that Regiment during the absence of Lieutenant Colgrave, on sick certificate.

No. 465.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Captain H. H. Hobson, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment from the date of the departure of Lieutenant Keily from Baroda.

No. 466.—A Station order, dated Tatta 12th March last, directing that all Reports and Returns of the Troops at Tatta, be made to Lieutenant Colonel W. Spiller, and appointing Brevet Captain Goldie, to act as Staff Officer to the Force at that Station, is confirmed.

Bombay, Castle, 11th September 1839.

No. 467.—Assistant Surgeon Arbuckle's period of service in the India Navy, having expired, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to place him at the disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces, for Military duty.

Assistant Surgeon Costelio, and Assistant Surgeon Cullum, are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Indian Navy; the former for the purpose of relieving Assistant Surgeon Harrison, and the latter as the Medical Officer in waiting at the Presidency.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1839.

No. 99.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept the offer of Commander Roger's extended service for a particular employment.

To obviate the injury which would otherwise be inflicted on the promotion of the Indian Navy, a Supernumerary Commander will be retained on the List of that Service, as a temporary arrangement until further orders. The promotion will take effect from the date on which Commander Roger's resignation would otherwise have been accepted by Government.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1839.

Mr. James Erskine, Political Agent in Katteewar, is permitted to visit the Presidency on sick certificate for a period of one month from the 28th ultimo, Captain Jacob conducting the duties of the Rajcote Agency during his absence.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID,---*Actg. Chief Secy*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
NOTIFICATION.

For the convenience of Passengers from the Red-Sea to India the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the Commanders of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessels, and other Vessels employed occasionally as Packets from that quarter, to receive payment of passage money at Suez, or any port between it and Bombay, in Sovereigns, Spanish Dollars, or German Crowns, at the following rates of exchange, vizt.

Sovereigns at one Rupee for 2 Shillings.
Spanish Dollars at the rate of Rs 210-4-0 per cent.
German Crowns, at Rs 210-8-0 per cent.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD,---*Actg. Secy. to Govt*

Bombay, 5th September 1839.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer for Suez, on Monday the 7th of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. BOYD.—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1839.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.
BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 4th instant.....Chests	1,462

INDORE.

Passes granted up to the 30th April last .....Chests	18,999

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 3rd instant.....Chests	20,408

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838 to the 3rd instant.....Chests	9,165
Ditto from the 4th to the 9th instant.....Chests	58½
Total	9,223½

F. BOURCHIER,---*Opium Agent.*

Bombay, 11th September 1839.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 9th Lieut. and Adjutant, H. Lavie, 13th Regt. N. I. from Surat.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 10th Capt. J. T. Leslie, H. Artillery, to Poonah.
Do. 12th Suugn. T. H. Graham, 5th Regt. N. I. to Europe.
Do. 14th Lieut. and Adjt. Lavie, 13th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Do. 13th Cornet Simpson, 2d Cavalry to Mhow.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th September, at the Powder works Mazagon, the Lady of Capt. W. Jacob, of the Artillery of a Son.

At Belvidere on the 13th Instant the Lady of Captain Shortt, 13th Regt. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Byculla Church, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, the Rev. George M. Valentine, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Stather, M. D.

At Mhow on the 4th Instant, by the Revd. J. H. Hughes, W. B. Taylor, Esq. Surgeon 3rd Regiment N. I. to Letitia Mary, Youngest daughter of Robert Forbes, Esq. of Kensington.

DEATH.

At Mukroor Chinee on the 16th July after a short illness of 3 days, Mr. Joas Candido Barretto, late Clerk Military Pay Office, deeply and most sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 13th Ship Gondolin, Hamilton Oliver, Master, from Llanelly 15th April.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 9th Brig Ruby, H. Lovett, Master, to Columbo.
Ditto 10th Grab Dawlutt Savoy, Mahomed Aruff, Naiquadah, to Singapoor
Passengers —5 Natives.
Do. Do. Barque Alexander, R. McLachlan, Master, to Columbo.
Do Do. Barque Sir Herbert Compton, F. S. Boulton, Master, to Abass, and Bushire.
Passengers —Mr. Chinny Sub-Conductor, Mrs. Chinny, and 20 Natives.
Do. 11th Brig Hamido, J. C. Batta Master, to Ceylon.
Do. Do. Brig Regia, G. Middleton, Master to Sea.
Do. Do. Barque Colonel Newall, Mulna Mahomed, Naiquadah, to Malay Coast.
Do. 13th The East India Company's Steamer Berenice, W. Lowe Esq. Commander to Aden and Suez.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer.....	Superintendent I. N....	Suez and Aden.. ..	7th Oct.
Alanker.....	McVicar Burn & Co...		
Commerce.....	McVicar Burn & Co..	Liverpool..	Early disp.
Lady Grant.....	Khemchund Motichund	Singapoor.	with disp.
Demerara Packet....	Frith & Co	London ..	early disp.
Glenelg.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	China	in Sept.
Mary Gordon.....	Furdoonjee Limjee....		
Brig Tawse.....	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.....	Muscat..	
Bombay.....	Dirom Carter & Co..	London ..	in Oct.
Ruteshire..	Skinner & Co.....		
Severn....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	London .	dispt.
Grenada.....	Gibb Miller & Co....	Liverpool .	Quick dispt.
Lintin.....	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool.	1st October
Herculean.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	ditto	dispatch.
Salsette.....	McVicar Burn & Co..		
Niagra.....	.....		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings.
" " " Steamer Semiramis.
" " " " Indus.
" " " " Zenobia.
" " " " Hugh Lindsay.
" " " Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
" " " Surveying Tender Cardiva, at Mazagon.
" " " Ditto.... ..ditto Maldiva at do.
" " " Brig Taptee.
" " " Bengal Pilot Brig Orissa.
" " " Cutter Margaret.
" " " Ditto Narmadah.
" " " Pattiman Powmah.

Country Vessels.—Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Fazerabany, Rumpertap, Hannah, Ardaseer, Seobrow, Samdany, Futtay Salam, Futtuke Carrim, Hydroos, and Gondolin

American—Brig Waverly.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
H. Compy. Steamer..			
Cleopatra	Supt. Indian Navy....	London ..	1st August
* Childe Harold....	Foster & Co.....	do.. ..	19th May
Isabella.....	Dirom C. & Co.....	Crk&Cape	10th April
* Heywood.....	McVicar Burn & Co..	Liverpool..	6th June
Paquet d'Havana....	.....	Bordeaux.	
Emilia.....	Thos Jeffries & Co..	Bordeaux.	
Lady Feversham....	Dirom C. & Co.....	London ..	20th July.
* George Canning....	Foster & Co.....	do.	30th June.
Hopkinson.....	Edmund Bibby & Co..	do. ...	30th do
Herald.....	Ritchie S. & Co.....	do.. ..	do..do
* Herefordshire.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	do.	6th June.
Strabane.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	do.. ..	in all Augst.
Berkshire.....	Remington & Co.....	do.	In all Augst.
Princess Charlotte....	Dirom C. & Co....	Liverpool	30th June.
* Sir Colin Campbell	Gibb Miller & Co.....	do.	20th ditto
* Regular.....	Ritchie & Co..	do.	4th June.
* Hero.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	Clyde	7th do.
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co.....	London ..	10th July.
Progre.....	Do. .... Do.....	Bordeaux.	4th June.
Sir Edward Paget....	Do. .... Do.....	London.	1st August.
* General Palmer....	Gisborne Menzies & Co.	do.. ..	1st July.
Peacock.....	.....	do.. ..	
City of Poonah.....	Polexfen Milne & Co..	Liverpool.	Middle Aug.
Julius Caesar.....	.....	do.. ..	
Rothschild.....	.....	do.. ..	
Farima.....	.....	do.. ..	
Balfour.....	.....	do.. ..	
Cornelia	.....	do.. ..	
Lecestria!.....	.....	London...	

From Singapore—Asia Felix.
" *Colombo.*—Jeane Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey.
Drongan, Lowjee Family, Lord Castlereigh and Sullimany.
" *China.*—Mahmoody.

* *Have Sailed. According to the latest account.*

HIGH WATER TABLE 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday.....	2 20	2 39
Sunday.....	2 58	3 19
Monday.....	3 39	4 5

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE.—AUGUST, 28.

We have no further news from the Army in advance, beyond that published in our extras of last week, and the unexpected excitement caused thereby, will serve us for a few days more, when we must assuredly receive *authentic* news of the Army at Cabul.

We gave, in our extra of the 23d, a translation of an Ukhbar received from Now Nehal Sing, which was shewn to our informant by the minister himself, stating the occurrence of a battle at Killa Kazee and the occupation of Cabul on the 4th instant; although we felt convinced that the information, as far as our correspondent was concerned, was correct, we had our doubts as to the truth of the news contained in the Ukhbar, emanating as it did from native authority; we have most anxiously awaited a confirmation of this, but a letter received from Simla to day dated August 24th, which may be *implicitly* relied upon, states that no official report of the entry into Cabul had been received, at that date; but, that intelligence from Col. Wade's Camp to the 13th instant, gives out, that letters had been received from the Shah's Camp at Arghandah to the 5th instant, in which mention is made of his intended entry into Cabool on the 7th instant, and reports, in which much confidence is placed, announce the decided flight of Dost Mahomed, but not the least mention is made of a battle at Killa Kazee. All the country round Colonel Wade's Camp had declared itself in favour of Shah Shoojah. We have searched for Argandah, in the maps we possess, but without success.

The news of the storming of Ghizni has no doubt taken all our contemporaries as it did us, by surprise, and we must hail the circumstance of Dost Mahomed's party making a stand at that well fortified strong hold, as one of the most fortunate events, that could have occurred for British India, in the critical position she has been thrown for some time past; for whilst it has consolidated our influence in Affghan stan and the Punjaub, determined the overthrow of Dost Mahomed's power, and established the sovereignty of Shah Soojah, at so small an expenditure of life, on our side, it will be felt from one end of rebellious India to the other; and will not be without its beneficial effect, in a portion of Europe, which at this juncture, has its Eagle eyes anxiously fixed upon our success or disgrace.

Sir John Keane's official account is highly interesting, as displaying to us the eagerness (and when was it otherwise?) with which officers and men, both Queen's and Company's rushed to the conflict; he appears indeed to have been supported in every emergency, by all the energy and tact so characteristic of the British Officer, who, when one resource fails him, can promptly call another to his aid, and Sir John has paid as just a tribute, to their efficiency, as he well could in a public despatch. We observe his Excellency dwells much upon the strength of the works, and also upon the imperfect descriptions given of them, by the Officers who formerly travelled through this part of the country; this has been found a great defect all through the campaign, and we fear the cause of much expence and suffering; it is to be hoped that the opportunity now afforded of correcting the errors of former travellers will not be lost, and we cannot doubt that every means will be taken, and every assistance given, to induce enterprising and intelligent individuals to explore the many yet unknown and unfrequented tracks in the neighbourhood of our recent conquests.

The Capture of Prince Mahomed Hyder will no doubt have its influence towards inducing his Father to submit to our protection, and in his turn become the Pensioner of him, he has so long kept from his rightful possessions; we say of Shah Soojah, for we think if the Usurper be placed under our surveillance, the present King's Territories should be taxed for his support. Should Dost Mahomed not immediately come in to terms there may yet be work carved out for our gallant Troops, though not for any great length of time.

An Officer in garrison at Ghizni writes on the 5th August:—

"We last evening, received the intelligence that Dost Mahomed had fled to Bammian, a fort to the Eastward of Cabool, leaving his guns in position. A detachment of Dragoons were despatched to secure them, and Hajee Khan, with 2000 Affghan horse, and nine British Officers, were sent in pursuit of the "Dost," it is absolutely necessary to send the Officers, to prevent excesses on the part of the Affghans. A Dawk goes off to-morrow by Dera Ismael Khan to try and reach Brigadier Gordon, who is said to be at that place, we are in great hopes, that the roads will soon be open now, and that we shall get our letters more regularly; no Delhi Gazettes for two months."

Our correspondent describes the storm to have been as dashing an affair as ever was executed. They have but short rations at present after the hard work, some of the Regiments have suffered severely.

The rumours of Lord Auckland becoming Captain General of the Army in India, increase from day to day, and the fact of no person being appointed to succeed Sir H. Fane would seem to confirm them. His resignation is said to have been sent home in March or April last year, and although we have seen it stated, that an offer of the appointment has been made to one or two General Officers of H. M's Army, and been declined, we may be permitted to doubt it. However this may be, the late Lord W. Bentinck's trip to Ootacamund in 1835, Lord Dalhousie's to Sea in 1830, Sir H. Fane's long rustication at Poonah, and the smooth and even tenor of General Ramsay's command of the large force in this Presidency, all tend to prove that an Officer under the denomination of Commander in Chief of the Army in India or even Commander in Chief at each presidency, is no longer indispensible. No doubt all this is well understood at the India House, and that an earnest desire prevails in that quarter, to rid themselves of a heavy expense in the payment of a Commander in Chief and his Staff, when one-eighth of the amount would suffice for a Commander of the Forces, who could make an occasional inspection of the Army, unencumbered with a large establishment, and return to the Head Quarters of his Division, within the limits of a cold season.

Our excellent Commandant of the Palace Guards, Major R. W. Wilson, is about to rejoin his Corps at Arracan, on obtaining his promotion, It is not positively known who succeeds him at the palace, but it is said that the appointment will be offered to Brevet Captain Lord Henry Gordon 23d N. I.

We have been suffering from intense heat till this day or two past, when some heavy showers afforded us some relief. The weather is at present fine and much more endurable, than it has been for the last fortnight. There is still much sickness prevailing among the Native Population.

Simla, the 22d August 1839.

Major T. Robinson, Political Agent at Kotah will continue to Officiate as Political Agent at Meywar till further orders.

Captain C. Richards, 5th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry lately appointed Officiating Political Agent at Meywar, will Officiate as Political Agent at Kotah till further orders.

Major C. Thoresby, 68th Regiment Native Infantry reported having received charge of the Jeypore Political Agency from Major R. Ross on the 14th instant.

By Order of the Right Hon. the Govr. Genl. of India,
T. H. MADDOCK,—*Offg. Secy to Govt. of India,*
With the Govr General.

AGRA UKHBAR. AUGUST 31,

AGRA—The latest English Intelligence received here, bore date the 17th June, and is now seventy-five days old, Next week should put us in possession of the July mail, which was expected at Bombay towards the end of this month.

Major Ross from Juepore arrived during the week.

A 24 pounder and a quantity of ordnance stores are to be forwarded immediately to Ajmere for the use of the Joudpoor Field Fence.

Government have, it is said, determined upon keeping up two distinct offices, an Audit and Accountant Office for these Provinces. To abolish them altogether would be attended with little inconvenience, but not to double them up into one, amounts to something like great indifference to common economy.

KURNAUL.---*From a Correspondent*)---We are happy to learn that the Ensign, to whom we alluded in a late No. as being under arrest, has come off with Flying Colors, and no longer in durance vile, for the last Evening he made his appearance on the Course, to run a match for 25 Gold Mohurs, (which had some time previous been made), it was for half a mile and one of the quickest run, things possible, and won by him with his usual good luck. The Horses were Jockied by the two well known riders, Mr. R———n of the 44th, and Mr. F———k of the 60th.

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL.—AUG. 31.

KHOTAH.—Major Robinson having been relieved at Neemuch, is to proceed to take charge of the Political Agency at Kotah, where Captain Ludlow has arranged the most complicated of our non-interference messes, with the greatest success; and where his remaining would have secured all the advantages, which his judicious management has been able to effect.

A correspondent inquires whether the vacancy at Neemuch, created by Major Robinson's removal, was really to provide for brother-in-law of the ex-Chairman, now Governor of Bombay? We cannot say more than that the relationship, we hear, is undoubted; but that could not, of course, have mattered or operated. The successor of Major R. belongs to the Bombay Army.

Letters from Simla mention, that it had been finally determined that, on the Governor General proceeding to Calcutta, a Government for the N. W. Provinces should be formed, and that Agra would be site; it is also rumoured that the Courts and Board were to be moved to Agra.

The assent of the Court of Directors to the formation separate officers of Account and Audit for the North Western Provinces, and to the continuance of their present locality, has been officially announced from Simla.

All doubts to the permanent fixture of those Establishments at Agra being now removed, a field is opened for the employment of capital in building near the Civil Lines; as several of the Assistants who now reside in Cantonments, would doubtless, if proper accommodation were available, resort to the vicinity of their employage; in preference to journeying ten miles to office, and remaining liable to be unceremoniously ousted from their present domiciles, in the event of other Regiments being ordered to occupy the places of those removed from here during the last twelve-months.

The 47th Native Infantry will commence their trip to Barrackpore on the 4th Proximo; the loss of this gallant corps will be much felt at Agra. On their departure the military force at this Station will consist of the 23rd N. I., and a Wing of the 34th with a handful of Artillery—luckily we are in a peaceable vicinity. The 6th N. I. from Bareilly, are expected to take up their quarters here, about the begining of November. Rumour also gives out that the Fusiliers, lately arrived from England, are to be cantoned at this Station.

The appointment of Mr. ci-devant Colonel Young to the Law Commission, is not considered at all probable, and it is said to have occasioned much surprise in England; where a recollection of his connection with the late house of Alexander & Co, is not so easily lost sight of, or Forgotten.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN.---AUGUST. 26.

Saturday's Semaphore announced the following arrivals .---*Glasgow*, Thompson, from the Cape of Good Hope 5th July; *Blakely*, Snipe, from Liverpool 21st April; *Blair*, Newby, from Liverpool 12th Feb. and Rio de Janeiro 4th June; the *Elvira*, Gill, from Liverpool 24th April; *Bolton*, Rigby, from Newcastle 19th March; *Portenia*, Comin, from the Cape of Good Hope 5th July; *Pauline*, (F.) Toillan, from Nantz 22d March; and *Ludovi*, (F.) Drinot, from Bourbon 20th July.

Yesterday's Shipping Report announced the arrival of the schooner *Mentford*, Cleveland, from Mauritius 30th July; bark *Lady Clifford*, Grainger, from Gravesend 26th April; and bark *Syria*, Currie, from Liverpool 8th December, Isle of France, (no date,) and Bombay 8th August.

This-day's Semaphore announces the arrival of the *John Denniston*, Barker, from Bombay 5th August.

BENGAL HURKARU.---AUGUST, 26.

Many of our readers will doubtless be gratified to learn, that our proposal of a floating bridge over the Hooghly, abreast Howrah, similar to that over the

Hunoaze, from Devonport to Torpoint, has attracted the notice of some of the scientific members of this community, and that some enquiries have been made on the subjects of its practicability, which seem favourable to the undertaking. One scientific friend has kindly favoured us with the 2d volume of the transactions of the institution of Civil Engineers, in which there is a very full description, with several plates illustrative of this invention, which has answered so admirably. We cannot conveniently get the several plates engraved for our paper, and fully to understand the description without them, would be difficult. We may, however, with advantage, advert to some points of the description, in addition to those given in a former number, that are important to a right conclusion on the practicability of introducing a floating bridge of the kind over the Hooghly.

The great question of course is, will it pay; though if that were doubtful, we think, on the score of humanity alone, such an improvement would be worthy of the support of the Government. If, however, it can be made clear, that the floating bridge will pay, then of course private enterprize may undertake it. Some returns have already been obtained that may serve to determine this point; but a great deal more information is yet required. We have seen an estimate which made the profit 50,000 rupees a year, and it has been suggested that the Steam Tug Association might venture on the undertaking.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD. AUGUST 31.

Do. 29, Ship *Minerva* Ireland, from London 21st May.

Passengers.—The Hon. Mrs. Grant; Mesdames Bird, Lavie, Pratt, Rowlandson and Child; Misses Grant and Davidson; W. Lavie, Esq., C S., Lieut. Col. C. M. Bird, Mad Eur. Regt., Major J. Jackson, and Ensign L. Cassidy, H. M. 57th Foot. Captains G. B. Pratt, H. M. 63d Foot, and A. Grant 5th Light Cavalry. Lieuts. Stuart and Brabazon, H. M. 21st (or Royal North) British Fusiliers. Ensign H. Corbett Taylor, 17th N. I., Messrs. E. Fane, J. W. Cherry and G. H. Ellis, Writers; Messrs. A. S. Beaver, Cavalry, W. H West and C. J. Bradley, Infantry, Cadets; Dr. J. Burton M. D. Asst. Surgeon; Servants—Mr. Tipper, Mrs. Hagan, Mary McGhee Abraham, Sophia: 270 Recruits, 5 Women and 4 Children of H. M. Service.

Ship News.—Owen Glendower.—The portion of the Troops belonging to H. M. 21st which arrived in the *Minerva* were transferred to the *Owen Glendower* yesterday afternoon. The arrangements for the details in their removal from one vessel to the other were conducted in a rapid and orderly manner, and such as might be expected from the several Departments concerned.

The *Owen Glendower* was to sail positively this morning—being almost punctual to her sailing date of advertisment. At this time of the year she will no doubt make a very good run up to Calcutta.

H. M. S. Conway.—It was reported that *H. M. S. Conway* was to sail yesterday afternoon.

H. M. S. Algerine.—This Ship arrived on Thursday Evening from Trincomallee, and is expected to sail immediately on her return to that port.

Burmese Affairs.—The latest accounts though bringing no intelligence of a very marked character certainly wear a hostile aspect. Tharrawaddie has given orders to erect stockades at all parts of the river where Ships of war might otherwise command the banks—he is purchasing up muskets—and lastly he has ordered the erection of powerful batteries on both sides of the river immediately above Rangoon, and has flown into a rage with the Woonduck of that place for daring to tell him that he was unable to obey his commands by blocking up the mouth of the river. These acts especially when added to his insulting neglect of the Embassy are ample proof that his disposition towards us has undergone no change, while the accounts of the horrid barbarities which he incessantly practises on his unfortunate subjects, afford a tolerably sure guarantee that they would hail with delight any attempt to rid them of such a barbarous tyrant.

MADRAS COURIER.—SEPTEMBER. 2.

We heard a day or two since with some surprise, that the English Mail by the *Minerva* amounted to more than one thousand letters; a number very far short of what was usual some years ago; but very much exceeding what we should have expected after the establishment of pretty regular Overland Mails for three or four years. Nothing however can shew more clearly than the fact of so many letters being sent by sea, that the present rate of Steam postage from England to India is very much too high; besides it is a very great hardship on people at home that they are obliged to pay both ways; the Queen's Government and the Honorable Company being on such questionable terms that the former will not allow the latter, as they do the French Post Office, to keep a running account with them. If it be impossible, to allow the postage of overland letters to be paid *either* in England or in India, it would be far better to make the postage payable in this country only, instead of at home; for the people here are not only better able to pay, but they think less of spending rupees than their friends in England do of parting with their pence.

What immediate reduction the establishment of pennypostage throughout Great Britain will have on the Indian Overland Letters it is not easy to say; but the least that may be fairly expected is *one shilling*, or the amount of inland postage from London to Falmouth. This will reduce the amount of a single letter to Eighteen Pence; which is the same as we pay in Madras on each overland letter weighing less than One Rupee.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE,—SEPTEMBER 3.

H. M. SHIP ALGERINE AND THE SHIP FRANCES SMITH.—We are sorry to learn that an angry discussion occurred the other day between an Officer of H. M. Brig *Algerine*, and the Officer in charge of the Ship *Frances Smith*, regarding a Seaman of the latter Vessel who had offered his Services on board the Man of War. It is unnecessary to enter into a long detail before us, but it appears that an officer was sent with a boat from H. M. Brig *Algerine* to receive the Seaman: that the Officer in charge of the *Frances Smith* positively refused to give him up without the Commander's permission, and that an angry discussion ensued, which ended in the Officer of the *Algerine* returning without the man; and as H. M. Vessel sailed the same evening, the matter ended there. The most objectionable feature in the case appears however to have been the extreme impertinence of one of the Men of the *Algerine* to the officer of the *Frances Smith*, and which if observed by his own Officer, would we feel assured meet its merited punishment.

SECUNDERABAD.—We are happy to learn that the Hyderabad country has at last had the benefit of a very heavy and continuous fall of rain, which it was hoped would produce a reduction in the prices of provisions, as such have been for a long time past immoderately high. The Detachment proceeding against Kurnool marched as we have before noticed, on the 24th August under Colonel James of the 51st Regiment. Major Bond, in Command of the Artillery, Lieutenant Brice of the Horse Artillery, in charge of the B, Company European Foot Artillery, and Lieutenant Gunthorpe, Adjutant. The following pieces of heavy Ordnance with a Sub-Conductor and Store Serjeant in charge have been detached from the Arsenal at Secunderabad.

Mortars Iron	8	Inch	3
Do. Brass	5½	"	4
Howitzers Heavy	5½	"	3
Shells Common Iron	8	"	650
Do. do. do	5½	"	100
S. C	5½	"	250

With the usual proportion of ammunition. The Commissariat have taken supplies for one month. Rice, Arrack &c. for the Europeans.

Lieutenant Usher of the 51st who had been officiating as Assistant Adjutant General to the Force during the employment of Captain Hutton on the Residency Commission, had been relieved for the purpose of joining his Corps about to proceed on Field Service: when the Brigadier Commanding paid this Officer a handsome, and, it is said, well merited compliment on the manner in which he had conducted the duties of the situation.

The 4th Regiment of His Highness the Nizam's Infantry, has been placed under the orders of Brigadier Wahab, C. B. as a temporary measure, to assist in the performance of the Cantonment duties during the absence of the Company's Regiment.

Nothing was known regarding the enquiry in progress at the Residency, but it was supposed that the Commissioners had brought their labours to a close, as no one had been appointed to act for Captain Hutton, A. A. G. on the relief of Lieutenant Usher.

RUMOURS OF THE DAY.—We learn that the Ceylon Government have reported their inability to furnish the full number of Troops called for by the Government of India for Service to the Eastward: especially in the Ordnance Arm, as one Subaltern and sixty Men of the Royal Artillery are all that the Island can at present spare. There are we hear several Candidates for the vacant situations in the Sea Custom House, Mint, and Petty Court. The appointments of those who may be successful will appear we believe in the Official Gazette of this Evening.

BANGALORE.—A letter from Bangalore mentions that the Tanks are filling fast, and the Country one sheet of vegetation beautiful to look at, and which promiseth so abundant an harvest, that the Grain dealers have actually reduced their prices. The first part of the statement, is true and that we know, but the wind up requires confirmation!

CEYLON.—AUGUST, 23.

We observe by a general order bearing date the 16th August, the following promotions in the Civil Department of the Ordnance, serving in the Island.

Mr. W. H. Trant, Ordnance Clerk at Galle, to proceed to Trincomalie and act as Storekeeper at that Station in the room of Thomas Dawson Esq. appointed to Colombo, vice Brook deceased.

Mr. D. J. Fretz, Ordnance Clerk at Colombo, to proceed to Galle and relieve Mr. Trant.

MAURITIUS.

The following is an extract of a letter received by a firm here dated 29th June:—Although many growers complain of want of labourers, we expect the crop of Sugar will be seventy five millions of lbs.—Rice is declining and sales have been effected at Sp. Drs. 3, and discount for cash 6 per Cent."

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER, 1839.

The H. C. Steamer *Berenice* Sailed yesterday at 5 o'clock A. M. under the command of Comdr. W. Lowe, with the following passengers, and a mail of 14,178 Covers.

Dr. and Mrs. Graham, 2 Children and 1 Native servant, Dr. and Mrs. Hardy, Captain Cogan, J. J. A. Nery Esq. and an African Servt. Mrs. Col. Powell and Miss. Powell, Captain C. H. Thomas, Captain and Mrs. McKean, Bengal Army. Ardaseer Cursetjee Esq. and 2 Native servants, W. T. Hall Esq. Royal Regiment, Captain G. R. Fox, H. Willis, Esq. Lt. C. Sharp, late I. N.—FOR ADEN.—Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Hobson. Mrs. Moore, and a Native servant.

We hope it is unnecessary to remind our Readers in the Island, that this is the day appointed for the meeting called to take into consideration the propriety of establishing an Hotel in this City, suited to the wants of the Community, and to the great encrease of Travellers to and from Europe by this route. The Meeting is to be held in the large room of the Victoria Hotel at 12 o'Clock.

The *Lady Grant*, we are informed, sails to day for Singapore with upwards of 550 chests of Opium on board, on account of Native speculators, who seem to have derived fresh spirit from the last advices both here and in Calcutta.

It is reported that Sir Henry Roper would likely leave England in August.

We are much concerned to hear that the Calcutta Dawks of the 26th and 27th were not received in time for the Steamer. The former only arrived yesterday at 12 o'clock, seven hours after the *Berenice* sailed, and, so far as we know, the latter has not yet made its appearance, at least up to a late hour lastnight we had not received our Papers. We have made some enquiry and find that the Steamer was detained over night, expressly on account of the absence of these mails, and that the whole Post Office establishment was on the alert, during the night, and a Boat kept ready to take them on board, in case they had arrived. No doubt the swelling of the rivers and nullahs in the Interior has been the cause of the delay. It will be a great disappointment, but it teaches a lesson, though a hard one, that during the monsoon, it is hardly safe to trust to a passage of 15 days. The Government Despatches, we hear, arrived in good time.

It is no new arrangement whatever, the directions given to the Outstation Post Masters by the following circular. The practice has existed ever since the establishment of steam, and the circular only was called for, because several of the Qui Hy Post Masters either could not, or would not comprehend the matter.

CIRCULAR.

SIR,—As the whole time of every individual of my establishment is fully occupied on the arrival of an Overland mail, in assorting, redirecting, and despatching the letters received, to their respective destinations, thereby leaving no time for weighment and marking the postage, I beg that you will, on these occasions undertake these duties; and exercise your discretion when any doubt during the rainy season arises, as to whether any particular letter may have been single or double at the time of its dispatch from this Office, and mark it accordingly.

I have &c.

(Signed) E E. ELLIOT.
Post Master General.

Bombay General Post Office, 15th August 1839.

It is rumoured that the following changes and appointments are likely to take place.

Mr. Warden, on going home in February, to be succeeded by Mr. LeGeyt.

Mr. Willis Junior Magistrate, gone home yesterday, by Mr. Danvers Private Secy. to the Governor.

Major Felix to succeed, as private Secretary.

Major J. Farquharson 9th Regt. presently in England, to resign.

We are indebted to a friend, for a statement of the Court of Directors' Exchange operations upon India, during the last official year, by which it appears, that from the 1st of May 1838 to 30th April 1839, the total amount received into the Company's Treasury in Leadenhall Street, *for Bills upon India*, was £2,316,000, which approaches, we believe, very nearly to the whole annual demand of England upon the Indian Revenues. The present position of Commercial affairs, both at Home and in the East, will naturally tend to reduce the demand for remittance during the present year, both to India and China, and we accordingly observe that the aggregate of the Bills, drawn by the Court during the first two months (May and June) falls short of £ 80,000.

We have been several times asked if any thing was doing to restore the *Semiramis* again to the Service. We trust that our active and indefatigable Superintendent is not losing sight of her. Her new Boilers, we know, have been for sometime out.

The recent glorious news from the Army, which reached this so opportunely for the sailing of the Packet, will create quite a sensation in England, and serve to open the eyes of those, who have been predicting disasters of all sorts to our arms, and the utter failure of the Expedition. As was fully anticipated, the fall of Ghizni decided the fate of the campaign. Shah Soojah is now undisputed Master of Affghanstan, under protection of a Power that will know how to turn its present advantages to account, or it has profited little by the experience of the past. We shall look with anxiety for the arrangements entered into between our Envoy and the Schah, as well with a view to the protection of his throne, as to secure the main object we had in view, in undertaking the Expedition, namely to erect his Country into a barrier, which shall be a firm and solid protection to our Indian possessions on that side. For one thing, we imagine that it will be a first consideration to fortify and render as strong as possible the Passes into the Country, and next that only such portion of the army will be withdrawn, as may not be needed to secure the objects of the Expedition.—We can never suppose that it is intended to leave the Schah at once to the protection of his own Force, as yet it may be presumed in no very high state of discipline, and while the Country is but just emerged from a state of revolution, and a Pretender to the Throne exists in Dost Mohamed, though it is to be hoped that this latter cause of apprehension will be removed by Captain Outram, who has gone in pursuit, succeeding in hunting him down. A report is going about that Sir John Keane, in disgust at the interference of the Diplomatists, had determined to resign his Command and quit the Army at Cabool. This we trust is not true. Another report is that the Army, or such part thereof as it is proposed to withdraw, would return by way of Ghizni, Candahar and Shawl, inflict proper chastisement upon the Khan of Kelat *en passant* for his misdeeds, and proceed by the old route to join the Force stationed at Bukkur and Sukkur, from whence operations would be directed against the Ameers of Scinde, if such should in the interim have become necessary. The following Extracts from a letter written from Cabool on the 9th ultimo will be read with much interest, as containing many details of recent events that have not elsewhere appeared, so far as we have observed.

"The Army left Candahar June 30th and arrived at Ghizni July 21st, 218 miles. Ghizni was found garrisoned, under the Command of Hyder Khan, a son of Dost Mohamed, who fired upon our advance. Sir John Keane instantly attempted the Place with his Horse Artillery and the advance, but it was found tor strong for 6 Pounders, so after a few casualties, the attack was put off, and the Camp afterwards changed ground to the Cabool side, where a Nephew of Dost Mohammed came, who had deserted from the Fort, and gave the fullest account of the Place, its Garrison &c. upon which information the blowing open the Gates was decided on. During the night of the 22d, the Artillery, from a Hill commanding the Fort, commenced firing, and at 4 o'clock the gate was blown to pieces, by an explosion of 300 pounds of gunpowder in 6 leather Bags, which 6 Engineer Officers had carried to the gate, where, looking through the crevices, they saw the Guard sitting and smoking their Hookahs in fancied security, as out of reach of the Shot the Artillery were throwing into the Fort. A much less quantity of powder would have sufficed, for the 300 lbs. brought down the whole gate way, and so had nearly defeated the object, by filling up the breach; a passage was however discovered by Captain Thomson, who called upon Brigadier Sale to lose no time in advancing, and thereupon the Head of the Column rushed in, but time had been lost and some men had collected in the gate way, who received the Queens with a volley of Matchlocks, and this was all the resistance made, for our formidable enemy thereafter seemed to think of nothing but escape. A party of them on Horseback rushing headlong at one of the gates, to get out, fell unluckily on a Company of the Bengal European Regiment, and being at full speed rode over them, and caused some confusion and loss, but these men were nearly all destroyed by a section of the 13th firing on them.

The Fort consists of three distinct fortifications, one within another, the lower or outer wall, the inner about 100 feet higher, and again within that the Citadel, some 50 feet higher. These two latter works, if defended, might have bothered us, but the enemy did not even lock the Gates, but left them open and endeavoured to make their escape, helter skelter, over the Walls, in which some broke their necks, and others were shot on the side of the ditch; about 300 bodies were counted inside and outside the Fort, and many were supposed to have perished in the Fields, so that the killed may be estimated at about 500. Six officers of the Queen' were wounded and 41 men, of whom 5 died. Six of the 17th were wounded, of whom one died. The Artillery and Engineers all escaped, excepting Lieut. Marriot who received a slight wound. All the wounded officers have done well, and only one, Lieut. Young, has been left at Ghizni, and even he is in no danger. The whole affair, from the explosion to the desplay of the Colours of H. M. 13th on the Citadel was little more than an hour. An Officer made Prisoner of a man of some rank, who in attempting to escape, struck at but luckily failed to hit, and then started, but he was immediately recaptured and next morning shot.

Some prize money is expected, about R. 50,000 from Sale of Horses, and as much more from the Military stores, four and nine, and odds and ends such has old swords &c. There is one large Brass Gun, a 47 pounder, which it is said, is destined for our Queen.

"On the 5th we passed the ground, where Dost Mahomed meant to have fought, if his Troops had stood. He had plan between Khoja Hills, a full authority from the Right Hon'ble Lord Auckland deep nullah in front, and 23 guns drawn up in a line, the greater number good brass guns cast at Cabool. A few were European, Spanish and Portugese. It was ascertained that Dost Mahomed had fled with only 300 dependants, and it is expected that Captain Outram, who is gone in pursuit, will overtake him, as he is encumbered with a large train of women and Children. An additional party of 500 men had been sent after, in support of Outram.

"The Force had originally encamped about 3 miles from Cabool, but again moved on the 9th farther off, and were encamped at some miles distance The Schah made his public entry on the 7th. In the afternoon the chief and all the staff were drawn up to receive him. They passed through the narrow streets, but the demonstrations of loyalty were not very great. The Schah's people fired off some guns.

"The Climate of Cabool is pleasant, the Thermometer seldom reaching 90 and about 72 in the House. The fruits are abundant, Apples, Pears, Peaches, Apricots and very fine Grapes of different sorts, both black and green, and some of very large size. They have also Melons and a variety of Vegetables and all cheap enough vizt 400 apples for a Rupee &c. The shops present five blocks of ice beautifully clear. There is some talk of the Schah's giving gold medals to the Officers and Silver to the men, and that there is to be an order of Knighthood!!!"

A vast deal more importance is attached to the Sattara affair, if we are to judge by the writings of our Cotemporaries, than it appears to us to merit. A vassal Rajah, owing his power and fortune entirely to the generosity of the Indian Government, and bound by Bond "to hold his territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British Agent at His Highness' Court," thinks fit to run rusty and assert his independence, as well as to take for his guide other advice than that provided for him, and that advice of an unfriendly character, and when remonstrated with on the subject and required to submit to certain terms, for the satisfaction of his Benefactors, terms marked by great kindness and generosity, to refuse his concurrence and in a manner set the dominant Power at defiance, what course was left but that which the government has very properly taken? The Proclamation of Colonel Ovans, hereunto subjoined, will be completely satisfactory to every one, not peculiarly interested in the Rajah's fate, and indeed most we should say will think that the government has acted towards him with great forbearance and lenity. Years ago he ought to have been displaced, if he had had his deserts. The man has always been considered an inflated fool, blind to his position, and from his egregious vanity, likely enough to be made the dupe of designing knaves, and it is thus that he has brought himself to so bad an end. Nobody can sympathise in the fate of such a man. The only fault that the Government has committed is in not having proceeded immediately to incorporate, in place of setting up another bird of the same nest, who may prove just as ungrateful and troublesome as the last.

PROCLAMATION.

Issued by the Resident at Sattara., under the authority of the Hon'ble SIR JAMES RIVETT CARNAC BARONET, *Governor of Bombay, dated Sattara 5th September* 1839.

1. When the British Government was compelled by the unprovoked hostility of Bajee Rao to declare war against him, a Proclamation dated the 11th February, 1818, was issued by the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone, sole Commissioner for the settlement of the territories conquered from the Peishwa, setting forth the circumstances which had rendered that measure imperative. In this it was announced as follows.

"The Rajah of Sattara, who is now a prisoner in Bajee Row's hands will be released, and placed at the head of an independent sovereignty of such an extent as may maintain the Rajah and his family, in comfort and dignity.—With this view, the Fort of Sattara has been taken, the Rajah's flag has been set up in it, and his former Ministers have been called into employment. Whatever country is assigned to the Rajah will be administered by him, and he will be bound to establish a system of justice and order. The rest of the country will be held by the Hon'ble Company. The Revenue will be collected by the Government, but all property, real or personal, will be secured. All Wuttun, and Enam, (hereditary lands) Warsha shuns, annual stipends, and all religious and charitable establishments will be protected, and all religious sects will be tolerated, and their customs maintained, as far as is just and reasonable."

2. The Rajah of Sattara having been rescued from captivity on the defeat of the Peishwa at Ashtee, was, pursuant to the above declaration, placed on the Throne and a Treaty of alliance and friendship was concluded between H. Highness and the British Government dated the 25th September 1819.—By the second article of this compact, the Rajah for himself, and for his heirs, and successors, engaged to hold his territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British Agent at his Highness' Court. By the fifth article, the Rajah, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engaged to forbear from all intercourse with foreign powers, and with all Sirdars, Jagheerdars, Chiefs, and Ministers. and all persons of whatever description, who were not rendered subject to his authority, and to abstain from all connection or correspondence with them. It was further stipulated by the same article, that any affairs that might arise with the aforesaid state and persons, relating to His Highness should be exclusively conducted by the British Government, and that if (for the purpose of forming Matrimonial connections) His Highness should have occasion to communicate with persons not rendered subject to his authority, such communication should be made entirely through the Political Agent. Finally it was declared that this article was a fundamental condition of the agreement, and that *any departure from it* on the Rajahs' part would *subject him to the loss of all the advantages secured to him by the said treaty*.

3. Notwithstanding this solemn compact it has been conclusively established to the conviction of the British Government, that the Rajah unmindful of his obligations, and of the generosity which restored him to liberty, and conferred on him a Throne, has for a series of years, held clandestine communications, contrary to the stipulations contained in the 5th article of the Treaty; that he has cherished ambitious designs hostile to the British Government; that he has advanced claims and pretensions incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Treaty; and that he has conducted himself in a manner subversive of the alliance formed between the two States.

4. Nevertheless, the British Government willing to believe that the Rajah had been betrayed into these acts by the counsels of evil and designing men, and in the hope and expectation that the Rajah would appreciate its clemency, and abandon the dangerous course into which he had been seduced, had resoved to overlook and forgive the past, on his agreeing for the future, to act strictly and in good faith according to the Treaty, to dismiss from his counsels the minister who had been chiefly instrumental in creating disunion between the two states, and to abstain from injuring those persons through whose information his violations of the Treaty had been established.

5. With this view, the Honorable Sir James Rivett Carnac Baronet, Governor of Bombay, vested with full authority from the Right Hon'ble Lord Auckland Governor General of India, proceeded in person to Sattara, and having explained to the Rajah the dangerous position in which he had placed himself, and having communicated both verbally, and in writing the conditions on which the British Government was willing to grant an amnesty for the past, urged him to the compliance with these terms, as the only mode by which relations of amity, and friendship with him could be restored.

6. The Rajah after repeated conferences, and ample opportunity for reflection, and after having been explicity warned of the consequences, rejected these conditions, and the British Government being therefore convinced that it is impossible any longer to maintain friendly relations with a Prince who has shewn himself so regardless of a Treaty, entered into under the peculiar circumstances above recited, hereby declares the alliance between the two states dissolved, and its intention to enforce the penalty specified in the 5th article of the Treaty entered into by the Rajah, and dated the 25th September 1819.

7. The British Government, however, having no views of advantage and agrandizement, has resolved to invest the Brother and next in succession to the Rajah, with the sovereignty of the Sattara state, according to the limits fixed by the Treaty of the 25th September 1819.—He is therefore hereby proclaimed Rajah of Sattara under the title of SHREEMUNT MAHARAJ SHAHJEE RAJEY CHUTTURPUTTEE OF SATTARA and all persons residing within his territory are hereby required to render to him allegiance.

(Signed) C. OVANS.
Resident at Sattara.

We continue to receive very favourable reports of the state of the weather. In the following there is a sprinkling of bad with the good, but we trust the crops that have been injured by the excess of rain will yet rally.

POONA.—The report from this Zillah which is brought up to the 30th ultimo, states that during the preceding fortnight the fall of rain was abundant in every part of the Collectorate, and that the Crops were thriving every where, excepting in some few places where partial damage had been done to the Crops by heavy and incessant rain. On the whole, however, the season was considered most favorable to Cultivation, in this portion of the Deccan.

NUGGUR.—The Collector of Nuggur writes that immediately after the despatch of his report of the 26th ultimo, and up to the end of the month, accounts of a most gratifying description continued to be received from the Districts. A most seasonable fall of rain was experienced during that period, and the fears for the safety of the Kurreef Crops had been entirely dispelled. The last reports which had reached the Hoozoor mentioned also that preparations for sowing the Rubbee Crops were going forward in every direction.

TANNAH,—The accounts from every part of the Tannah Collectorate for the week ending the 30th of last month continued to be favorable.

RUTNAGHERRIE.—The report from Rutnagherrie is only brought up to the 29th ultimo, but up to that date the aspect of things was cheering. Rain is represented to have fallen in abundance during the week reported on, and to have been very favorable to Cultivation.

SURAT.—From the report received from the principle division of the Surat Zillah it appears that the Young Jooaree, Cotton, and other Zerait products have been much injured in some places, and in others entirely destroyed by heavy and excessive rain; but the ri e and other products requiring an abundance of rain were in a flourishing condition during the week ending the 26th of last month.

BROACH.—The report from the Sub-division of Broach, which is brought up to the 22d ultimo, represents that the rice Crops in the Hansote district was in want of more rain to admit of transplantation, and that the partial blight noticed in his preceding report still continued in the Broach and Uklesur Purgunnahs. The Jooaree Crops also in Uklesur is stated to have been injured by Worms, and the Cotton Crops growing in low situations in some Villages of the Wagra Talooka to have sustained injury owing to a too great quantity of rain. The general state of the weather however, was considered to have been seasonable during the week embraced in the report.

KAIRA.—The Acting Collector of Kaira writes that he is happy to state that they had seasonable weather throughout the Zillah between the 20th and 27th of last month. Cultivation continued to advance, and the young Crops were every where looking healthy. Nearly three inches of rain fell during the week.

AHMEDABAD.—The Weather was favorable and the Crops in a healthy state in the Ahmedabad Zillah when the Collector reported on the 28th of last month.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

VARIETIES.

THE "HISSING" FABRICATION.—We are authorised to give the most positive denial to a report which has been inserted in most of the public papers, that the Countess of Lichfield informed the Queen that the Duchess of Montrose and Lady Sarah Ingestrie hissed her Majesty on the race course at Ascot. Lady Lichfield never insinuated or countenanced any such report, and there could have been no foundation for so unjust an accusation.—(Times.)

If Lady Lichfield was not the malicious inventor of the story of the hissing and the toad-eating tatler—who is? It must be some one who has considerable influence over the royal ear, for the Duchess of Montrose and Lady Sarah Ingestrie were instantly, what would be called in the days of male monarchs, "rumped" at the palace. Has not Lady Ingestrie *a brother*? Is there no such person in the world as the *Marquis of Waterford*? Is his Lordship to be only a word of fear to policemen and night constables—a champion only for the ladies of the Haymarket, or a trigger-puller only in saloon sprees, or tavern tumults? It would at least be a variety if his Lordship were to try his horse-whip hand in the palace; he should astonish the natives *there*; and no where would a kicking or a series of kickings be more justly distributed—*or more safely*, if that were any consideration, which of course it is not.—(Argus.)

THE SHERIDAN STARE.—Charles and Frank Sheridan are off to America, the papers state. All we can say upon the subject is, that it is a better place to go to than either New Zealand, New South Wales, Otaheite, or Van Diemen's Land. To be sure there is a superfluity of "loafers" across the Atlantic. What a pity the brothers could not have managed to enter the "United States" at home!—(Age.)

W. Hanham, Esq., sailed from Cowes, accompanied by E. H. Green, Esq., and Captain Sturt, R. N., in the *Arundel*, the magnificent yacht purchased last season from the Duke of Norfolk. The party are bound direct for St. Petersburg; from thence they will visit Moscow, and be present at the encampment at Borodino.—(Athas.)

Should the Police Bill pass, the following Magistrates are, it is said, to retire:—Bow-street, Mr. Minshull; Marlborough-street, Mr. Chambers; Hatton-garden, Mr. Benett; Marylebone, Mr. Hoskins and Mr. Shutt; Queen-square, Mr. White.—(Argus.)

Dr. Chalmers is lecturing, in Aberdeen, to crowded and deeply impressed audiences, on the necessity of Church extension.—(Glasgow Journal.)

On Sunday a large concourse of persons followed to his grave, in Clerkenwell churchyard, an old veteran of Waterloo, named Knight, who committed suicide on Thursday, under the following circumstances:—The unfortunate man, who had been for the last twelve years in the service of Mr. West, bookbinder, St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, had been for a series of years very much addicted to drinking, and his employer threatened to discharge him, in consequence of which he joined the Teetotal Society, and afterwards became a remarkably steady and sober man. He continued so until the last anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, when he was unfortunately induced by some

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of his old comrades to break out again, and he continued in a state of intoxication for several days. He subsequently went to work but his shopmates commenced laughing at him for his want of fortitude, which so affected him that he left the shop, and procured sixpennyworth of laudanum, which he swallowed, but, which his stomach would not retain. He then went home, and having procured a rope and made a noose into which he thrust his head, caused his own child, a girl six years of age, to pull at one end, while he pulled at the other. This also proved ineffectual, the child not being strong enough. He then went to the top of the stairs taking with him an iron bar and a chair, and, having placed the rope (which he afterwards put round his neck) across the iron bar, he kicked away the chair, and became suspended by the neck, in which situation his wife found him on her return home in the evening, he having been dead some hours.---(Times.)

We understand the East India mails go from Dover on Sunday next for the first time.--.(Dover Chronicle.)

SHOOTING A MESSENGER-AT-ARMS.--We understand that a young gentleman of Edinburgh, who had been for a considerable period in jail at the instance of his relations, and at length was sent by them, agreeably to his own avowed wish, in charge of a messenger-at-arms, to Greenock, in order to emigrate, when the vessel was weighing anchor, and as he was in the act of bidding his attendant farewell, he unexpectedly produced a pistol, and instantaneously fired it in the messenger's face. The shot fortunately did not prove fatal at the time, but faint hopes, if any are entertained of a recovery.--(Edinburgh Chronicle.)

Our sporting friends will be happy to hear that the prospects of the ensuing grouse season are very flattering upon the generality of the Perthshire moors. The report from the gamekeepers at the principal shooting-lodges is, that the favourable weather at the most critical part of the hatching season, in the early part of June, had caused fewer casualties than had been experienced for many years, and the coveys were both numerous, and already as strong on the wing as has been seen on 12th August. This forward state of the young birds will likely prevent the returns of killed the first day equalling those of former years, but it will be greatly in favour of the true sportsman and the permanency of the sport.--Perth Journal)

At Newport, on Saturday, D. Amier, butler to the Hon. Col. Moreton, was sentenced to pay a fine of £100, for smuggling 180lbs. of foreign tobacco, on board his master's yacht, *Elizabeth*, one of the Royal Yacht Club. The vessel and crew had been seized; but the steward having confessed that he alone was guilty of the act, the yacht was restored to the Colonel. The three men of the crew who were on board at the time were fine £100 each, and sent to gaol in default of payment, the magistrates expressing a hope that, as they were morally innocent, the fines might be remitted by the Government.--(Brighton Patriot.)

Saturday presented the most abundant collection of fruit, vegetables, shrubs, and flowers, that have been brought together at one time at Covent Garden Market since the summer of 1838. By the hour of three o'clock in the morning the entire area, and every street and avenue leading to the market, were crowded to excess by carts, waggons, and all sorts of vehicles, laden with produce, all in the greatest perfection, owing to the favourable weather during the last week. Cauliflowers, in waggon loads, were sold at from 6d. to 2s. per dozen; cabbages, 3d. to 6d. per dozen; fine cos lettuces, 2d. to 6d. per score; new potatoes, 2d. to 6d. per lb., finest sort, called Ware, 6d. The moderate price of new potatoes is owing to the great quantity, principally of kidneys, sent from Cornwall; these are not quite so pleasing to the eye, but they are more delicious and better flavoured when they are dressed. Young potatoes, to be eaten in perfection, should be brought to table the instant they are boiled. Peas were in large quantities, at a higher price than on the preceding Saturday; the very young peas in sieves, half-sieves, and barges were sold at a higher price than on the preceding Saturday; the very young peas in sieves, half-sieves, and barges were sold at a small advance likewise. Turnips and carrots very fine and cheap. French beans rather scarce. Cucumbers fine and cheap. Broad beans in plenty, at a reasonable price. Many waggons entirely laden with strawberries sold principally to hawkers and Jews at 4d. to 6d. per gallon: these are only the refuse of the strawberry-beds, and are subsequently sold in the streets at 4d. and 6d. per pottle; prime strawberries are seldom brought to market except as head loads by Welch girls; the prime strawberries are sold to the fruiterers and confectioners; the price is about 1s. 6d. per gallon, the buyer paying the women for the transit, which is very high. These women occasionally earn 8s. or 9s. per day. Gooseberries and currants in plenty; peaches, apricots, nectarines, and pines, a fair supply of each; native melons were scarce but Dutch melons abundant; new apples were limited in supply; cherries very fine, and extremely reasonable in price. The entire path in the front of Covent Garden Church was occupied by flowers and shrubs of every sort; geraniums, myrtles, pinks, roses, mignionette, sweetbriar, and other delicacies absolutely perfumed the atmosphere, the supply was so great; and on the terrace at the east-end of this fine establishment the florists exhibited a grand collection of shrubs and flowers of more choice and expensive character for persons of a higher order.--(Chronicle.)

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT IN HONOUR OF HER MAJESTY'S ASCENSION TO THE THRONE.—On Tuesday a man was taken to the station house for drunkenness, when, on being searched, the following extraordinary printed card was found in his possession:—"A Raffle and Ball will take place at Mr. Morgan's, the Sun Dial, Goswell-street, for a Live Pig, on Thursday evening, June 20, 1839, in commemoration of her Majesty's Ascension to the Throne. Tickets 8d each, and 2d allowed for refreshment. The ball to commence at eight o'clock," &c.

Captain Marryat, in his new work, A Diary in America, gives the following illustration of the American passion for barter, as equally felt by young females. After mentioning that he met with two young ladies, both good-looking and perfect strangers to each other, when travelling in a stage coach, he says---"One had a pretty pink silk bonnet, very fine for travelling; the other, an indifferent plush one. The young lady in the plush eyed the pink bonnet for some time; at last Plush observed, in a drawling, half-indifferent way. 'That's rather a pretty bonnet of yours, miss.' 'Why yes, I calculate it's rather smart,' replied Pink. After a pause and closer survey, 'You would'nt have any objection to part with it, miss?' 'Well now, I don't know but I might; I have worn it but three days I reckon.' 'Oh, my! I should have reckoned that you carried it longer; perhaps it rained on them three days., 'I've a notion it did'nt rain, not one. It's not the only bonnet I have, miss.' 'Well now, I should not mind an exchange, and paying you the balance.' 'That's an awful thing that you have on, miss.' —'I rather think not, but that's as may be. Come miss, what will you take?'—'Why I don't know; what will you give?'---'I reckon you'll know best when you answer my question.'---'Well then, I shouldn't like less than five dollars.'—'Five dollars and my bonnet! I reckon two would be nearer the mark: but it's of no consequence.'—'None in the least, miss, only I know the value of my bonnet. We'll say no more about it.'—'Just so, miss.'—A pause and silence for half a minute, when Miss Plush looks out of the window, and says, as if talking to herself, 'I shouldn't mind giving four dollars, but no more.' She then fell back in her seat, when Miss Pink put her head out of the window, and said:—'I shouldn't refuse four dollars after all, if it was offered,' and then she fell back to her former position.—'Did you think of taking four dollars, miss?'—'Well! I don't care, I've plenty of bonnets at home.'—'Well,' replied Plush, taking out her purse and offering her the money,—'What bank is this miss?'—Oh, all's right there, Safety Fund, I calculate.' The two ladies exchange bonnets, and Pink pockets the balance."

We observe that Sir Charles Wetherall has been elected a member of the Antiquarian Society. It might puzzle some persons to discover his qualifications for the honour of being received among the learned body; but we can satisfy their inquiries at once. The learned knight presented the society with a pair of his old breeches, and an old hat; and these being considered so very valuable, he was at once admitted among the ancients. Sir Charles converted into a mummy would be as valuable as a Ptolemy.—*Satirist, June* 30.

The late tragical accident on the Thames, fatal as it proved, supplies a valuable warning to those who are in the habit of seeking for pleasure in wherries and funnies on the bosom of Father Thames, It was stated by a witness at one inquest, a survivor of the melancholy event, that, "all the party were perfectly sober, and Mr. Bruce, *a very heavy gentleman*. was sitting behind the seat on the stern." In a short time, it seems, "a rushing of water was heard," which turned all eyes to where the heavy gentleman, Mr. Bruce, was sitting, and, lo! the stream was seen running in astern, over the edge of the boat, and the whole party was speedily in the river, and the greater portion unfortunately drowned. If this does not make people cautious how they admit "very heavy" gentlemen into a boat, we know not what will. It is not either rational or fair that the "lights" should risk being drowned, because another passenger weighs several stone more than his neighbours. This would be as reasonable as Lord Nugent, with his amplitude and breadth of beam, expecting to "row in the same boat" with such a diminutive statesman as Lord John Russel.---*Ibid.*

The Marquis of Douro is said to possess not the most amiable temper in the world, and that the Marchioness sufficiently soon after the "happy day," made the discovery. It is a pity he ever ventured into inactive service—as he enjoyed, while in the army, a truly paternal reputation for flogging, and could exercise it without wounding the feelings of any one above the rank of a common soldier.--*Ibid.*

The noble Premier, with that happy carelessness of disposition which belongs to him, is already trying to reconcile himself to the chance of being left in the lurch by his Ministerial friends. He remarked, on Tuesday evening, "I have been for so long a period of my life, acting with a minority, and I even now so often find myself identified with them, that my associations are all that way. My prepossession, therefore, is, that *a minority* is generally *in the right*." His Lordship has just avowed this doctrine at the right time; he is not likely long to be without opportunities of congratulating himself on the errors of his opponents. Nevertheless, the arrangement is an awkward one for him to use, for if minorities are generally in the right, it follows that he must of late have been generally in the wrong! This is highly probable, even without so odd an hypothesis to back it. Hitherto, however, all Ministers have believed that it is better to be wrong in place, than right out of office. Melbourne, we take to be just of this opinion, or wherefore should he not nobly dare to maintain the right, and at once give up place and the palace to men more wedded to his errors than he is.---*Ibid.*

Mr. Gladstone, M.P., who is about to be united to Miss Glyne, is the son of Mr. Gladstone who amassed a large fortune in trade, during a long life of fortune, and frugality. He began the world as the keeper of a small whiskey shop at Leith. The bridegroom has the honour to be a rabid Tory.---*Satirist, June.* 23.

Lord Rosslyn was universally admitted to be the slowest of the *slow tops*, among the Meltonians last season. His amiable Countess, who is possessed of a large stock of Scottish drollery, one day remarked, in the course of conversation with Gardner, that "Jammie was one of the best natured men in the world, for she never knew him to take *a-fence*. The lady always pronounces the "a" like an "o."---*Ibid.*

Twiss is determined to buffet with the world professionally no longer; he has cut the law---the law having set the example by cutting him. We are assured too, that he has changed his name from Twiss to Burdon, and has started, in a village in Kent, in a general line of business, as the following paragraph put forth by the *Herald*, will testify:---

"Burdon, surgeon, carpenter, lawyer, man midwife, and schoolmaster; likewise fine pens and teeth drawn by the maker. Also a curious assortment of blacking balls."

"To what base uses we may return!"---*Ibid.*

"O my dear Lady Rolle," exclaimed his lordship. "I have it at last---here it is lovey," "what, John Lord Rolle?" asked her ladyship. "There, there," said his lordship, pointing to a paragraph in the *Morning Post*, "read, lovey, read--- we shall yet be blessed." "Read what?" inquired her ladyship, a little astonished at the extacy of his lordship. "Read what!" reiterated the lord, "why the advertisement headed 'Patent *hair* powder,' and dispatch a letter by this day's post for as large a supply as can be had." "And pray what for!" John Lord Rolle?" coolly asked her ladyship. "What!" exclaimed the Lord, "that we may give it a trial, to be sure; would not an *heir* be the greatest blessing that could be bestowed upon us?" Lady Rolle smiled at what she termed the *childish* simplicity of her lord.---*Ibid.*

The Earl of Pembroke is expected daily from Paris. His *baggage*, the *one* portion of it, at least, has arrived ---the *other*, it is said, comes with him!---*Ibid.*

One of the daily journals tells us that "Mr. Waldegrave and his bride, late Miss Braham, are *passing the honeymoon on the Marine Parade*, Brighton." This reminds us of the story told of the late Lord Eldon, who, having ordered a street beggar a slice of bread and cheese, caused a paragraph to be sent to the newspapers to the effect that he had *given a dinner in Hamilton-place*.---*Ibid.*

It is stated that the Proctor, who sued the poor cobbler at Worcester for three shillings, Easter dues, told him that "his client was determined to teach him the law." We have an idea that it would be much better if his client would undertake to teach, the Gospel. These parsons really conceive that Ecclesiastical Courts are religious institutions---that the success of Christianity depends upon the exercise of legal terrors, and in fact that there is no road to heaven except through the Protestant turnpike.---*Ibid.*

Honourable Members should be careful in their equestrian displays, lest they lose the opportunity of "riding their *hobby*" in the House of Commons. A Mr. Blackburne, M.P. for Warrington, contrived to be thrown from his horse the other day, in Hyde-park, and a broken limb was the consequence. Of course he will not be, parliamentarily speaking, "On his legs" for some time, though, being a Tory, the cause of Liberalism will suffer nothing in consequence.---*Ibid.*

Among the fashionable equestrians in the parks, yesterday, the party which attracted most attention was the Earl of Durham's family; the young Viscount Lambton and his younger sister, Lady Alice Lambton, about seven years of age, being mounted on mouse-coloured ponies of the Shetland breed.—(*Post.*)

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Colonial Bank was held yesterday at the London Tavern. The Secretary read the report of the directors for the half-year, ending 31st of December, 1838. It stated that the circulation of the bank was £55.711 9s. 2d.; the deposits and other liabilities £776,547 2s. 4d.; the paid-up capital £500,000; the reserved fund £9,879 1s. 4d; and that the profit for the last half-year was £20,052 15s. 4d.---making a total of £1,361,600 8s. 2d. The assets of the bank consisted of specie to the amount of £173,384 15s 10d.; other assets £1,170,799 13s. 9d.; and the preliminary charges were £17,505 18s. 7d. From the net profit of the last half year, which, with £9,379 1s. 4d., the amount of the reserved fund, amounted to £29,431 16s. 8d, it was proposed to take £,1000 towards defraying the preliminary expenses, leaving an available balance of £28,431 16s. 8d. From this the directors proposed to declare a dividend of three per cent. on the paid-up capital for the half-year ending 31st December last, being at the rate of six per cent. per annum, which would require £15,000, and leave a reserved fund of £13,431 16s. 8d. The report stated that the business of the bank was gradually increasing, and that a branch had been established at Caracas. The resolutions for a dividend of £3 per cent. for the half-year, and £3,500 as a remuneration to the directors, were carried.---(*Times.*)

THE ASSIZES IN IRELAND.---We hope the Lords' Committee will not be dissolved before the results, at least, of the approaching Assizes are laid before their Lordships, for their profound consideration. It will do Lord Roden's heart good to learn that that *never*, in the memory of man, has there been so light a calendar. In the Home Circuit there is not a county where the going judges will be detained three days—and this circuit includes three of the largest counties in Leinster, Kildare, Meath, and King's. In the Leinster Circuit there is absolutely nothing to be done—in Wicklow the same---the Crown business in Wexford is next to nothing---in the county of Waterford there is a remnant from the last Assizes, a case of perjury. In Kilkenny, scarcely any criminal business---but Tipperary will as usual be the heaviest on the circuit. In Connaught we have heard of nothing---and with regard to the two circuits of the North, from the hitherto peaceable conduct of the Orangemen, we are inclined to hope that little will be left for the Judges to do. In the Munster Circuit, we learn that there is nothing for the gentlemen of the long robe to do, in Clare, Limerick, or Kerry. There are a few trifling cases in Cork. On the whole, if we be not much misinformed, one county in England will exhibit more crime than the thirty-two Irish counties.---(Dublin E. Post.)

PORTABLE HOUSES.---Perhaps the most novel feature in the present emigrating era is the fact of parties taking with them to their settlements the homes in which they purpose residing. These houses are of four and five and even six rooms, and are of a remarkably ingenious construction---taking to pieces and packing in a comparatively small space, They are the manufacture of Mr. L. R. Peacock, of Walworth, who has now upon his premises several of these, intended for Lord Petre, Sir W. Molesworth, and others, destined to New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land. Some of the models really present the appearance of Tuscan villas. The roofs are rendered impervious to heat and cold by an invention of zinc, in lieu of slates or tiles.---(*Standard.*)

Absence of Mind.—The Latest.—The St. Louis Republican says, that, a few days since, an office holder remitted the total amount of Government funds in his hands to the department at Washington, and never discovered his mistake until he received a receipt.—*New York paper.*

Sir W. Drummond, who has passed seven years amongst the American Indians beyond the Rocky Mountains, has brought back with him some live buffaloes and moose-deer, which he intends, if possible, to naturalize on his estate in Scotland.

Three gigantic British steamers are at this moment crossing the Atlantic between England and the United States; viz, the Great Western, which sailed from Bristol for New York on the 6th; the Liverpool, which left New York on the same day for England; and British Queen, which departed from the Thames for New York on the 10th.---*Argus, July* 14.

The late Right Hon. Wm. Saurin, in addition to his estates, has left 30,000l. and appointed his friend, John Bolton Massy, his sole executor.

With more than a full complement of passengers the *Great Western* steamer again departed from Bristol on Saturday, at half-past 3 p. m., and was very soon lost to the view of those who had assembled to witness her departure. Numerous applications for berths were compelled to be refused, and several gentlemen have been contented to avail themselves of sofa accommodations, rather than lose the opportunity of a passage in her. The number of passengers is about 120, and among these are several persons of distinction. Notwithstanding the immense space devoted for fuel, she has on board 700 packages of manufactured articles, and her cargo is altogether of a valuable description. The vessel appeared to be in excellent sea trim, and the clean appearance of her decks and cabins excited the astonishment of all who beheld her. Mr. Brunel inspected her engines previous to sailing, and we are informed expressed himself in terms of the greatest admiration of their splendid order, and the extraordinary cleanliness exhibited in the engine-rooms. —Bristol Journal.

IMPORTANT TO STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS.—A case came on before the Lord Mayor and Alderman Pirie this morning, which excited a great deal of interest. It was prosecuted by Mr. Bush, of the house of Bush and Masters, for two young ladies of respectability, against the female searcher of the *City of Boulogne* steamer. Mrs. Wingrove stated that on the 12th of May she and her sister went on board the *City of Boulogne* steamer, having a letter of introduction from Sir W. Curtis to Captain Tune, the commander of the vessel. They arrived at Boulogne on Sunday night, and returned to London on Thursday, having had with them, going and coming, a bandbox and a reticule. They were amongst the last who quitted the vessel, and their box and reticule were searched. The Stewardness, who had detained half-a-crown of their's when they went over to Boulogne, complained that they had given her nothing. As she had paid them no attention, they did not consider her entitled to anything, and said "No" to her, on which she remarked to them. "I dare say you will be coming over again;" and they said, "Very likely." After they had left the vessel and were going up the stone steps, a person called them back, and when they returned, Mrs. Caston, the searcher, who had already searched their box and bag, told them they must go below to be searched. They immediately went below, and were told they must undress to be searched. They were both very strictly searched all over, except their stays, between which and their person the searcher passed her hands. Witness had been wrapped up closely during the voyage, in consequence of the very delicate state of her health. The time they were detained was about half-an-hour, and the stewardess entered the room where they were dressing. They had no foreign goods about them. Miss Reed, the sister of Mrs. Wingrove, gave similar testimony. She was, she said, searched more closely than her sister. The solicitor to the customs stated that the commissioners directed that in all cases the search should be conducted in the most delicate manner possible, and that in no instance had any complaint ever been made before. Mr. Bush submitted that reasonable grounds had not existed to show that the search was necessary. Alderman Pirie was decidedly of opinion that the business was very like a collusion between the stewardess and the searcher, in consequence of the objection the young ladies had to give the former a fee for her inattention. The Lord Major said that the case was one in which a penalty ought to be inflicted, looking at the conduct of the stewardess about the half-crown, and of the calling back and subsequent examination of the persons. The penalty of £10 was then inflicted, together with costs —Globe.

A Poitiers journal gives a singular but interesting account of the effects of a water-spout which burst recently at Geneay, in the Vienne. It states that the water rushed into a conservatory of the château of Moiseau, with such force, that it carried away a wall which divided the building in two, and caused the ceiling to fall, bringing with it a young woman and her child of six years of age, who slept over the conservatory. The mother had sufficient presence of mind to lay hold of a piece of timber which had not given way, and sustained herself in this manner with her legs in the water crying out "my child! my child!" but as it was in the dead of night her cries were not for a long time heard, except by a young female who slept in a part of the building which had not fallen. The young woman rose hastily, and ran in the direction of the cries, but immediately on setting her foot in the room, the floor of which was gone, she fell into the water. The inhabitants of the chateau being at length aroused, proceeded to the spot, when the Count de Beaurepaire rushed into the water, and succeeded in extricating the mother in an almost exhausted state, but the child could not be found. On procuring lights, and the water having run off, the body of the girl was discovered quite dead, but nothing could be seen of the child. At daylight, the search was being renewed with the same ill-success, when suddenly a plaintive cry was heard, and following the direction from which it proceeded, what was the astonishment at hearing the child suspended from the branch of a cherry-tree in a wooden watering-pot, "into which," says our authority, "it had miraculously fallen, and which had been conveyed by the water as it retired, to the situation in which it was found."

GLOBE.---JULY, 8.

We hope the debate of Friday evening; in the House of Lords, on the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury respecting the Report of the Committee of Privy Council on Education will be printed in a cheap and portable form, and circulated throughout the country. We desire this in justice to her Majesty's ministers, in order that the country may know on what slender grounds all the hubbub which has well nigh frightened our fair isle from its propriety has been raised. We ask it in justice to the right rev. bench, who, notwithstanding their unreasonable jealousy of the proceedings of the ministry, have delivered their opinions with far more charity to those who differ from them than their lay allies in the Commons, and with infinitely less of bigotry and intolerance than their fantastic and fanatical supporters out of doors. We seek for the extensive publication of this debate in the name of the great cause of National Education, which, if we mistake not, will be greatly served by the near approach to concurrence in opinion between the government and those who have been arrayed against them, so amply manifested in this debate.

The Archbishop of Canterbury finds no cause of alarm in the constitution of the Committee of Council; though he sees no reason why the Lords of the Treasury should not have done the work as well. He does not object to the alteration of the rule which required that the sums appropriated should be in proportion to the subscriptions raised, so as to permit special cases in poor and populous districts to receive aid rather in proportion to their necessities than to their wealth. The Archbishop considered that the public had a right to know, by means of a system of inspection, in all cases in which aid was granted, whether it was rightly appropriated and efficiently applied. His grace contended only that while the inspectors were concerned in suggesting improvements in the apparatus and system of secular teaching, they should not interfere with the religious instruction, which ought to be confined to the superintendence of the clergy.

The Marquis of Lansdowne effectually set the apprehensions of the Right Rev. Prelate on this subject at rest, by showing that they were groundless:---

"Would the right rev. prelate forgive him for stating that it had never entered into the mind of any member of the Committee of Privy Council to use the inspectors as agents, to interfere, either directly or indirectly, with the religious education given in the schools? What the inspecters ought to interfere in was the mere mechanical arrangements and improvements in education, which any of their lordships who had visited the school founded at Norwood under the auspices of the Poor Law Commissioners would see to be of the very first-rate importance---improvements which ought to be introduced into all schools, as they did not bear on any question of religion, but on a question which was all but of equal importance---he meant the training up the scholars in those habits of discipline, of industry, and of employment (hear, hear), which ought to form part of every plan of general education." (Hear, hear.)

It is still more remarkable to find the Bishop of Exeter coinciding with the Lord President of the Council on the duty of the State in National Education:---

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in answer to a question of the Bishop of Exeter, replied:---"His question was, whether it was fit for the state, under particular circumstances, to provide in the most effectual manner for the better and improved education of the people not belonging to the church?"

The Bishop of Exeter said, if he was then asked whether the state was generally to assist in the education of persons who did not belong to the church recognised by the state, he would answer most readily, he thought it right the state should give such assistance. But, if asked whether the state should give it specially in the way of teaching doctrines which the state believed to be false in religion, then he said with equal candour, the state would depart from its first duty if it dared to do so.

The Marquis of Lansdowne---I said the state should provide for the education; I did not say for the spiritual and religion instruction, but for the secular education of the people.

The Bishop of Exeter was glad the noble marquis had given that explanation. (Hear, hear.) He assented to the principle.

The Bishop of Exeter can no longer, then, be reckoned among the number of those, if such there be, who dissent from the principle of appropriating in special cases of peculiar need some portion of the parliamentary, grant to the erection of schools not in connection with the two societies. The Bishop of Exeter has given in his adhesion---"he concedes the principle."

The principle being conceded, the cause of quarrel has exhaled. The only matter of surprise is that any dispute should have arisen among men of high intelligence, not lacking in forbearance or charity, but who on meeting to discuss the principles on which they supposed they were at issue, find they are agreed!

Her Majesty is thus happily delivered from all embarrassment, and will be spared the unpleasant duty of expressing her determination to adhere to the plan by which her people of all classes will be advantaged, by an appropriation of the grant voted by her faithful Commons, although her Peers had expressed their disapproval of the principle on which the grant was voted. Her Majesty may rather congratulate them on the hope, which all parties may now entertain, that her Majesty's government will, ere long, receive the cordial support of the dignitaries of the church, and also of the clergy, throughout England and Wales, in their efforts to carry into effect her Majesty's wish, as expressed in her speech to both Houses of Parliament at the opening of the session---"That the youth of this kingdom should be religiously brought up, and that the rights of conscience should be respected in any plan of National Education."

The Marquis of Lansdown's speech is justly regarded by the friends of education as a luminous and eloquent exposition of the principles on which any comprehensive scheme of education must be based, and as a successful vindication of the policy of her Majesty's government in the plan they have submitted to the House of Commons and the country.

The Bishop of Norwich drew a formidable argument in favour of the Minute of the Committee of Privy Council from the proceedings of that estimable Prelate, Daniel Wilson, the Bishop of Calcutta, in the establishment of the *Martiniere*, in vindication of the separation of religious instruction into what was termed "*general* and *special*" in the plan of the Normal School.

The *Martinière* owes its origin to a gentleman of the name of Martin, who went abroad many years ago as a private soldier; he was promoted to the rank of Major-General and amassed a large fortune, which he left for the education of persons, without any reference to creed, in the principles of general education. The Bishop of Calcutta, on whom devolved the attempt to settle a scheme of education in accordance with the will of the General, having found it impossible to establish the institution on the express doctrines and discipline of the Church of England only, and being indisposed to the adoption of the scheme of education existing in Ireland, established a system which is thus described in the report of the committee, and unanimously adopted by the Board. The report is so interesting a document, that we regret our inability to transfer it entire to our columns. Under the term "*general* religions instruction" are included those doctrines which are common to the *English*, *Scotch*, the *Roman Catholic*, the *Greek*, and the *Armenian* Churches; and under the head "*particular* religious instruction" the teaching of those doctrines which are peculiar, that is, not common to all.

"REPORT, &c. OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO FRAME A PLAN, &c.

"1. Your committee submit that in order to meet the first rule adopted by the Hon. Governors, the religious instruction of the children must be divided into two parts; the one, the general, the other, the particular; the one, embracing the fundamental truths of Christianity as they are held in common by the five great existing divisions of Christendom enumerated in the rule; the other, relating to discipline, church government, the sacraments, and other matters on which differences more or less important exist. Your committee consider that the first part should be taught daily and publicly to all the children, by the head master of the school; the second, privately, and on particular days, by the ministers whom the parents of the particular children may, with the approbation of the Governors, select."

"As to the first of these branches of religious instruction---the public and general---the committee recommend that it be chiefly drawn from the Holy Scriptures themselves; such simple instruction being given by the masters and ministers in a catechetical form, as may be adapted to the capacities of the children, on the points which fall within the limits of the public teaching; all matters which belong to the private, or which touch on controversy, being sedulously avoided. With respect to versions of the Scriptures, your committee will offer their opinion under a subsequent rule."

"The second branch of the religious instruction---the private and particular---will require no regulations from your committee, it will be merely supplementary; so that what is, in the judgment of the parents and guardians of children, omitted, or insufficiently taught in public, may thus be supplied. In this private teaching the entire catechisms of the different churches, and the versions of the Holy Scriptures approved by them, may of course be freely used."

Now what will Lord Ashley, or Doctor Bunting, and the other reverend agitators of the Wesleyan Methodists, say to the following rule proposed to this committee by the Right Rev. Father in God, Daniel, Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta? What a thrill of pious horror will pass with electric speed through the host of pious bigots, when they read this rule!---

"As it respects versions of the Holy Scriptures, your committee are not aware that the Greek and Armenian churches have any English version of their own. The English and Scotch churches use the authorised English version. It remains only that the Church of Rome be considered, which has long possessed an English version of its own---that of Douay and Rheims. We recommend that whenever the Roman Catholic children are required to have the Holy Scriptures in their hands, and to learn lessons, or receive direct religious instruction from them, this version be permitted to be employed; the copies being, of course, without notes, or indexes which touch on controversy, and the master taking care to range the children in different classes, so that no confusion may arise by the variations in their readings."

"Your committee feel a great confidence that by this union of public and religious instruction, on the basis of the great doctrine of redemption held by the universal Church, with the private inculcation of what regards Church disciplines, the Sacraments, and other matters of controversy, the political blessings of a Christian education may be conveyed to the children without indifference and latitudinarianism on the one hand, or a spirit of debate and proselytism on the other."

"DANIEL CALCUTTA.
"ROBT. S. LEGGE, V.A.
"JAMES CHARLES."

"August 31, 1835.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.--Among the police reports yesterday (see yesterday's *Messenger*), was one to which we feel it our duty to recur, in consequence of assurances we have received that the gross outrage committed on two respectable young ladies on board the *City* of *Boulogne* steamer is by no means an isolated case, but on the contrary, a part of a system, to which it is the duty of the commissioners of customs immediately to put a stop. The searcher, as our readers have seen, was condemned to pay a fine of £13 for having proceeded to a search, without any "reasonable ground" for supposing that the passengers had smuggled goods concealed about their persons. The result of this decision, we trust, will be, that no lady or gentleman arriving by any of the foreign steamers will in future submit to the abominable treatment which the Custom-house officers have so constantly been in the habit of inflicting upon passengers. *If a Custom-house officer presumes to lay his hand on the person of a passenger*, the latter has the right to insist upon the offender's accompanying him immediately, either before a magistrate, or before a superior officer of the customs when, if the officer cannot show that there were "reasonable grounds" for his suspicions, he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds, which, we hope, will on every occasion be rigidly enforced (1). The case investigated on Saturday before the Lord Mayor is by no means one of rare occurrence. Every passenger who happens to give offence to the steward or stewardness of a steamer is liable to the same treatment; and, indeed, according to the extraordinary doctrine promulgated by the Solicitor for the Customs, the searchers are taught to consider it *their duty* to subject to the same minute search all those whom it may please the servants of the vessel to denounce. A system more detestable can scarcely be imagined; for, of course, no steward or stewardess will accuse those who have been liberal in their donations, which professional smugglers, there can be no doubt, will take care to be. While we are upon this subject we may as well notice a most offensive practice which Custom-house officers are in the habit of indulging in, that of passing their hands over the persons of passengers, and even thrusting their hands into their pockets. In the case of ladies the conduct of these low officials is often most revolting.--Now every act of this kind is a personal search, which, unless the officer can prove that he had sufficient grounds for making it, subjects him to a penalty of ten pounds. If a few persons so aggrieved will show public spirit enough to bring their case before the Lord Mayor, the disgusting conduct to which we have been alluding will very promptly be put an end to. The real culprits, in all these case, we are perfectly aware, are the Commissioners of Customs, who countenance the system; these, however, cannot so easily be subjected to legal punishment, and the only remedy the public have, is by proceeding against the subordinate agents Strangers, in particular, will do well to avail themselve of the opportunity of seeing the inside of a London Police-office--a sight in itself quite as deserving of being visited as many of the more generally recognised "lion" of the "great metropolis." (Courier)

JAMAICA QUESTION.

REFORM IN THE LORDS!—Lord Brougham rejoices that by the co-operate efforts of Lord Lyndhurst and himself the Jamaica Bill is restored to what Sir R. Peel would have it: in this fashion it will be sent back to the House of Commons; and what course will the ministry then take with it? The government of Jamaica, important as is that subject, is now merged in the more immediate and exciting question---how to reconcile the opposing legislation of the two Houses of Parliament! Lord Melbourne said.---

"No man more than himself respected established institutions, but he respected them because of their operation; and if they ceased to work out the objects of their existence, he ceased to respect it, and would deal with it as with the constitution of Jamaica---would adapt it to circumstances, or so alter its nature as to improve, amend, and refit it for the due discharge of its duties."

From this speech the House of Lords may learn a useful lesson, and, no doubt, it was intended as a warning to that illustrious assembly to set their houses in order. Whether Lord Melbourne contemplated an extensive creation of peers, or by what means he hopes to reconcile his government with the majority of the House of Lords, we do not profess to know, but certain it is that, in all matters of importance, the Queen reigns and the ministers advise, but the Duke of Wellington and Lyndhurst govern?---(Atlas.)

THE JAMAICA QUESTION.---"None of your passion, sir" (says the wrathful and dictatorial *Sir Anthony Absolute* to his son), none of your violence, if you

(1) We sincerely wish, for the sake of travellers landing in France, that some such law was in operation in this country. The examination which travellers of both sexes are obliged to undergo at the hands of the custom house searchers at the French ports imperatively calls for alteration. -(Ed. or Messenger.)

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please---I know you are in a passion in your heart---you will fly out---can't you be cool, like me? Passion is of no service, you insolent, overbearing reprobate." The Duke of Wellington played *Sir Anthony Absolute* to the life in the debate on the Jamaica Bill. He complained vehemently of Lord Normanby's violence, and illustrated the calmless and sobriety of his own mood by the assertion that—

"When he first heard of the intention of putting down the House of Assembly *his firm opinion was that there was an intention also existing of withdrawing every white inhabitant from the island.* If that was not intended then *those who proposed such plans as this were not in a state of sanity.*"

We will not inquire what can have been the state of the Duke's mind when it was his *firm opinion* that it was intended to withdraw every white inhabitant from Jamaica; but when his Grace attributes insanity to the counsels of his opponents, he should surely remember that of all living men he has proved the most fallible in such sentences, for the world has not forgotten his assertion, that it would be madness in him to think of putting himself at the head of a government, and a few months after the declaration he was Prime Minister. We have searched Lord Normanby's speech carefully without discovering in it any signs of violence. His Lordship does not profess any reliances which he does not, could not sincerely entertain; he deals in no hypocrisies; he does not pretend to believe that the old tyrant, of the blacks will suddenly be inspired with a love of justice, and will digest laws corrective and preventive of their own practices of oppression; he produces evidence of the intractable, incorrigible character of the Jamaica oligrachy; he instances the cruelties which they have refused to provide against; and, in fine, he despairs of "carrying out the great measure of emancipation in Jamaica through the medium of machinery intended for another state of things and for a totally different purpose." These are intrepid truths, but there is in them no violence. There is, however, a sort of violence which would have better pleased the ear of the Duke of Wellington, and that is the violence to truth in the cant of conciliation made up of every kind of false pretence—pretence of respect, pretence of confidence, pretence of hope, pretence of expectation, pretence of every fact and feeling opposed to the conviction of the Speaker. The Bill was committed by the Lords to be cut in pieces in detail, and Lord Lyndhurst led the attack against the first clause, which empowers the Governor in council, to make laws for the regulation of contracts, the prevention of vagrancy, and the illegal occupation of land, if the House of Assembly have not provided such measures before the 1st of October.---Lord Brougham supported the attack of the Tory leader, and, to show the sincerity of his professed respect for popular institutions, he commenced his speech with a very verbose tirade in contempt of the majority of the House of Commons. There is a Brougham consistency in the combined attempts to defend the wretched oligarchy in possession of the House of Assembly, and to disparage and decry the authority of the liberal majority in the Commons. Generally Lord Brougham's strokes of mischief are looked at and laughed at like those of the *Clown* in a pantomine, to which, in every respect, they bear a strong resemblance; but, on this occasion, the dowager ex-Chancellor is verbose and dull in his Tory tricks. A part of his speech, indeed, reads with the curious infelicity of an Act of Parliament; for instance, where he complains of not having to "grapple with a case supported by the decided, the unequivocal, the clear, the plain, the intelligible opinion of the Commons of England, expressed by any thing like a fair, reasonable, undeniable, essential, clear, indisputable majority."---"The unequivocal, the clear, the plain, the intelligible"---the "fair, reasonable, undeniable. essential, clear, indisputable." These are graces of a very easy and accessible sort, the beauties of simple word-stringing---the beads of rhetoric, or the stuffing of statutes and pleadings. From the use of this sort of jargon, indeed, Lord Brougham might pass for a lawyer, if it were not for his occasional speeches on legal questions, which always prove the one incontestable fact, that the speaker is *not* a lawyer. Lord Brougham asserts that the House of Assembly is entitled to respect, as it has existed for two centuries; Sarum was older when condemned to Schedule A: but does Lord Brougham add, that for two hundred years it has been steeped in all the vices of the system of slavery---that its legislation has had its main springs in tyranny---that its laws have been written by the hands that have wielded the scourge,---that its spirit, the *genius loce*, has been formed and delivered down by men whose eyes have been accustomed to the flayed back, whose ears have been familiar with the groans of the tormented. An element of legislation such as this must have been a putrifying spring for humanity. For an oligarchical body whose character has been formed in the most depraving circumstances, Lord Brougham claims the amplest indulgence and license; he says, forsooth---

"Be to their virtues ever kind,
Be to their faults a little blind,
Let all their acts be unconfined,
And clap a padlock on their mind."

"Be to their faults a little blind;" wink at their oppression of the blacks, at false pretexts for imprisoning them, and swindling them of their labour. "Let all their acts be unconfined;" that is to say, let them have the amiable license of flogging women on the tread-mill, and making prisons places of torture. why did not Lord Brougham bethink himself of this gentle system of confidence before the nation gave twenty millions sterling for the emancipation of the slaves? Why did he argue so hotly for the abrupt termination of the apprentice system in 1837, instead of putting his present gentle trust in the padlock on the planters' mind? If it be so expedient to leave the acts of the Local Legislature unconfined now that the most difficult steps for securing the rights of the blacks are to be taken, would it not have been as proper to have left its acts unconfined throughout? Their representative worth must, at least, have been as much in 1837 as in 1839. If they can be trusted now for just and humane legislation for the blacks, they could have been equally trusted before the Imperial Parliament took the slave question out of their hands. The realization of emancipation is a far more difficult work than the peremptory act of breaking the negroes' chains. To declare him free is doing little while he remains liable to oppression by the abuse of law, or the evasion of law; and it is precisely when a system like that of slavery is broken up, that the most eager efforts will be made to continue the old subjection by altered contrivances, to perpetuate a system of coercive labour in the nominal state of freedom. The master's habits of domination, his prejudices, his contempt of the inferior caste, his notion that they are born only to labour for him like the brute creation, remain; and his pride is alarmed by their advance to an equality of rights. He is at such a crisis more a despot than ever in spirit, and eager to retain, by such powers as remain at his disposal, the domination which appears in danger. Lord Brougham must presume on the densest ignorance or the most extraordinary delusion in deprecating the Jamaica Bill as an act trampling on the feeble. It is a measure, so far as it goes, strictly in the spirit of the sentiment to which he referred, "*Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos*"---a measure to protect the negro population against the oppression of their old masters, and to prevent the frustration of the noble purpose and benefits of the Emancipation Act. If any doubts of Lord Brougham's apostacy remained in any minds, they must be removed by his speech on the Jamaica Bill, which places him in direct and factious opposition to the steps necessary for the realization and security of the negroes' rights.---(Examiner.)

WHAT THE MINISTERS EAT.

The Whig Ministers give us continued cause for enlarging the dictionary. So remarkable a career is theirs, that the bold individual who would chronicle their deeds, much more who would do justice to their character, findshimself fairly bothered in his literary resources, which are all too limited for the objects. Existing forms of expression are weak, or do not fitly apply to the new and unheard-of goings-on which it is required to relate. The men are indescribable, the goings-on ineffable,

"And panting *Speech* toils after them in vain."

We had lately occasion to add several words to the English language under the letter H; and we have reason to believe they found considerable favour with philologists and literary men, and are likely to come into familiar use, like all words founded in a real necessity. We shall probably continue, from time to time to propose similar verbal innovations, as circumstances transpire to suggest them, or our own reflections convince us that they are wanted.

Meanwhile, our attention has been recalled to this subject by some observations we were reading in a late number of the *Times*; which raised this curious question in our minds—What do the Ministers eat? The *Times* says "dirt;" but this, although a sufficiently accurate statement of a particular fact, will not do as a general answer to the question. No doubt, a complete description of the nature and habits of the Whig official animal would embrace ample and interesting particulars under the head of "Food." We believe the vulgar, having heard so much of "loaves and fishes," imagine that Ministers subsist entirely on those primitive articles of diet, and open accounts nowhere but at the baker's and the fishmonger's: a notion similar to that which used to be entertained of royalty; for it was thought by simple people, before the corrupting days of Penny Magazines, that, when the King folded his arms, a lion and unicorn met across his breast.

It seems to us that the most correct description of the habits of the *Official Whig*, in regard to food, would be presented, if for the common term "herbivorous," by the alteration of a single letter we read "*verbivorous*." In fact, the animal "eats its *words*," if we are not very much mistaken. This *verbivorousness* of the Official Whig may be considered as a sort of instinctive recognization of the truth of that principle which says "Eat or be eaten;" for may we not affirm, without excess of metaphor, that if Official Whigs did not eat their words, their words would eat them? Half their promises, if not broken, would undo them; so they break them. Necessity says, "Eat your words or be eaten;" and they eat. With respect to "dirt," they may eat that too; but we contend that they never make such a hearty meal of any thing as of their own words: which ought, therefore, according to all scientific precedent in these cases observed, to be held the distinguishing circumstance, determining the nomenclature. We grant them *lutivorous*, (as our contemporary would maintain them to be,) and also *panivorous* and *piscivorous*, (as the vulgar hold;) but we contend that they are chiefly, characteristically, and transcendently *verbivorous*. Need we instance the repast made of the Appropriation-clause?—to-day, identical with Ministerial existence; to-morrow, "deserted at its utmost need," &c.? Need we adduce the Cornfeed of the noble and hungry legophagist for the Home Department the words of 1822 eaten in 1839---the laws pronounced excellent at Huntingdon, (*Letter to the Electors.*) and elsewhere at other times, but mischievous in Parliament this last February? Need we recall that singularly over-chewed mouthful, that unique quid, that perfect pulp---the five-times-eaten Ballot words? Five times?-- Ay, eaten, at lowest reckoning, five several times! As witness---

1. Ballot *denounced*, (Parliamentary Speeches, *passim*);
2. Ballot *favoured*, (in the original projection of the reform Bill);
3. Ballot *denounced*, (Parliamentary Speeches, *passim*);
4. Ballot *favoured*, (Speeches on Stroud hustings);
5. Ballot *denounced*. (Letter to Stroud Electors.)

To which, if the "actions" of men were always "suited to the words" and the "words to the actions," we might add a sixth place, and say---6. Ballot *favoured*, practically, by being "opened" with a view to promote its passing;--for we are not to forget that "*he* has not consented to make the Ballot an open question as a mode of injuring the Ballot." *

Here's a meal, then! or may it not almost challenge the intenser appellation of a "blow-out?" Here's verbivorous ruminating for you! Did ever cow chew cud at this rate? Nay, and for slight refreshments, mere luncheons, has not every week of the session furnished evidence, that their own words are still the staple food of Official Whigs? Exempli gratia---

"It would be *a want of respect to the established religion*, if Government should advise her Majesty *to change the custom* which had hitherto been observed in this matter," says Lord John Russell (Thursday 25th Feb) in opposing Mr. Duncombe's motion respecting theatrical amusements in Lent.

"It was his opinion," says the same noble lord, four days later---but after a Parliamentaay defeat, and when such unusual things as "renewed cries of Oh!" had inflxed some suspicion of a wrong scent---"that, taking into consideration the change of custom in the observance of Lent, *an alteration of the law was required* as respected theatrical entertainments."

These are but a few instances of a habit, which it is believed only requires to be named to claim universal recognition, and to be found deserving of the nomenclature and distinction we desire to give it. We submit this paper, therefore, merely as a contribution to the *Philosophical Transactions*, and as a help to future natural historians. When the future political Linnæur shall undertake a complete scientific description of the animal known as the Official Whig, our services, will not be forgotten, we hope. We have already shown, in a former paper, that in respect of "habits" the animal belongs to the *humbugeous* class. We now claim the merits of having thrown light upon this interesting department of "food," and of having proved the animal *verbivorous*.—*Spectator, July* 13.

COTTON AND CORN.

Just this day four weeks, we whispered a warning in reference to certain persevering exertions to force up the price of cotton by representing the stock in the United States as scanty and the crops deficient. The cotton bubble has burst, and rather sooner than we expected. A few days after our prophecy that an advance of price in England would speedily produce a supply of Cotton sufficient to damp the courage of speculators for a rise, it happened that an immense quantity larger than was ever known to arrive in one week at the port, was poured into Liverpool from a fleet of American merchantmen. Down went the price; and what is the tenor of subsequent account from America? The "holders of cotton are seeking to protect their own interests by a concert of action." Such is the announcement in a rather remarkable document, supposed at first to have emanated from the United States Bank, but of which a Mr. S. V. Wilder, agent for the well-known house of Humphreys and Biddle in Liverpool, has assumed the authorship and responsibility. This Mr. Wilder offers to make such advances on the cotton in hand, as to prevent the necessity of sacrificing the stock to the English manufacturer. The operation is generally believed impracticable to the extent proposed; but the fact, that a combination to keep up prices by holding back the last year's crop, is considered by persons largely engaged in the trade, necessary to prevent a great sacrifice of property, shows that the accounts of scarcity are no longer credited. In the *New York Herald* of the 13th June, it is admitted that the crop of cotton was larger than had been expected, and that considerable parcels, at that late period of the season, were still arriving at New Orleans. This is precisely what we anticipated, when we predicted that "the *exhausted* districts" above new Orleans and Mobile would furnish "ship-loads by the hundred and bales by the thousand when the price rose materially."

It is matter of congratulation that at least one great article of necessary consumption will not be unduly raised in price. The cotton-manufacturers are ill able to sustain an advance on the raw material. As it is, the principal mill-owners are working short time, or not working at all. This is one of the latest reports from Manchester—

"The accounts from the manufacturing districts of the North of England are far from favourable. Various failures are announced in Lancashire; but as the names and particulars are not stated, it is probable that they are not of any very important character. Such occurrences serve to show, however, that this trade is not in a sound state. The short-time working is persevered in, and extends itself daily among the more powerful and wealthy manufacturers. It is mentioned in private letters, *that the great manufacturing house of Peels have absolutely shut up all their establishments for the present*, but at the same time continue a small weekly allowance to their work people, who else must be reduced to a state of the deepest distress."—*Times*.

And while wages are cut down, and a charitable allowance alone saves many of the working-people from absolute want, the price of wheat continues very high. A week of cold weather is felt immediately in Mark Lane. At Monday's market, the supply was short, and prices were raised 2*s*. a quarter; although in all parts of the country the prospects of an abundant harvest strike the observer. Holders of wheat know, that against any augmentation of produce, increase in the number of mouths to feed must be placed. The pressure on the means of subsistence gains force with every day that passes. The next deficient harvest, the restriction on the corn-trade continuing, will enable the holders of wheat to command much higher prices than those of last winter. It is not likely, therefore, that any great diminution in the cost of bread will be effected. The same cause that keeps food dear, curbs the employers of manufacturing millions ---the masses, whose numbers are constantly growing, though the demand for their labour is lessening.

Turn to the agricultural districts. It is manifest that, unless the quantity of land to be cultivated were constantly increasing, the supply of labour, now that the surplus is not wanted for manufactures must exceed the demand. That point we have already reached. Wages of agricultural labourers have not been raised with the price of bread, for the plain reason, that, owing to the abundant supply, the farmers can procure workmen at the wages paid when wheat was 36*s*. instead of 76*s*. a quarter. The *Somerset County Gazette* states, that the Board of Guardians at Taunton received painful evidence, at their meeting last week, "that the agricultural labourers of Somersetshire are, if possible, worse off than those of Devonshire,"---referring to an article published in the same paper three weeks ago, which represented the condition of the Devonshire labourer as wretched. At the Taunton meeting, a woman with two children in her arms, one of them sick, applied for relief---

"Her husband is a farm-labourer, working for a farmer in the immediate neighbourhood of Taunton. *His wages are seven shillings a week only*, with an allowance of cider for himself. We ascertained that these were the wages *generally given by the farmers in the vicinity*. The family consists of the peasant, his wife, and five children under ten years old. The farmer sells them wheat, not the best, but still, she said, very good, at 8*s*. a bushel. She bought half a bushel a week; which consumed 4*s* out of the 7*s*. She paid eighteen-pence a week for house-rent; it cost her sixpence a week for grinding, baking, and barm, to make the wheat into bread; another sixpence was consumed in firing; and only a solitary sixpence was left to provide the family with the *luxury* of potatoes, clothes, and other necessaries—for comforts they had none. And this is the condition of the English labourer."

But this must *Continue* to be their condition, as long as the Cornlaws make food dear, and keep down wages by curtailing the demand for labour, in a country where the number of the people is regularly and rapidly increasing.---Spectator.

NIMROD ON PLINY, AFTER PEEL.

It is one of the peculiarities of our present condition, that there are few political questions of importance the discussion of which is not either posthumous or premature. All questions of importance are at the same time questions of *difficulty*; and as we have a Government that cannot face difficulty, the consequence is obvious---the questions must be eluded must be shuffled over, shoved out of sight, burked, "opened," (provided, that is to say, "with greater chances of resistance,") or certainly in some fashion made away with *pro tempore* if not *sine die*; business, that cannot be got *through* being got *over*, motions that cannot be put *down* being put *off*. Ministers, in fact, must get rid of the questions, or the questions will get rid of them. Under these circumstances, and when practical legislation is entirely at an end, it is amusing to remark the didactic fervour of some of the Government organs, which appear to address themselves to objects of political pursuit with an earnestness exactly in the inverse ratio to their possible consummation. Lord Brougham, in remarking the other night on the speech of the Ex-Minister for the Colonies in the debate on the Jamaica Bill, observed that any one who had heard that speech would say that it was a most eloquent and masterly speech on a subject long since passed into oblivion. A similar remark may be made respecting the various elegant and indeed erudite effusions on the Ballot, which we have met with since the passage of that question to the same dark bourne. It would seem to be with measures as with men: the living measure is not appreciated---is perhaps maligned, but "extinctus amabitur idem.

However, we do not mean to say that all the posthumous eloquence we have read on this subject has been of the panegyrical order: there has, on the contrary, been much valiant slaying of the dead Hotspur. As a specimen of the multitudinous odd corners from which Error is perpetually raking together the contributions which keep up her importance—to show what out-of-the-way subscribers she has, and what out-of-the-way things they can do for her—we beg to refer the reader to a letter signed "Nimrod," which appeared one day this week in the *Standard*. Our readers are probably aware that Nimrod is a jockey of no little celebrity, who rides two horses at a time—his hunter and his *hobby*. Of his first horse we have naturally nothing to say in disparagement; we have no doubt it is as perfect a four-legged thing as ever breathed: but for the other, we consider it so far from being "the gem of the creation," to quote his glowing words, that we think it cannot too soon go to the dogs. This other horse, this *hobby* which the good gentleman rides, is a hobby for making classical quotations of doubtful relevance; which, however, make up in frequency what they want in fitness. An admirable fellow is Nimrod on horseback—we mean on the horse he hunts; but, cutting such a good figure there, why does he love to dismount? This lively gentleman, in the letter above referred to, after much dissertating on "the gem of the creation"---and to excellent purpose too, for his object is to discountenance the folly and mischief of steeple-chases---takes such a flying leap himself as we conceive was never yet witnessed in field or lane; for from the above subject he alights at one bound on the Ballot, and this in order to say that Pliny the younger has been there and has delivered himself of certain remarks touching the question at issue, which remarks Nimrod thinks call imperatively for quotation, and they are accordingly quoted; and, so quoting, there ends this letter on *Steeple-Chases*. This, however, being one of the innocences of the old sportsman which have long since written him down a *character*, we should not have thought of noticing it here, but for the amount of positive error it unfortunately conveys. The passages in Pliny's Epistles are two. Peel had at them first, or at least one of them; and it appears that the *Quarterly Review* then took them in hand; so Nimrod discovers before he finishes his lucubration, but thinks it unnecessary to erase what he has written. The *Quarterly* we never saw, but Peel on Pliny we well remember in last year's Ballot debate. We remember still better, that the passages were familiar to us long before Peel, the reviewer, or the jockey had overhauled them; and that we were always of opinion that they had little or no bearing, one way or another, on the modern question. When, however, they are perseveringly thrown in our teeth, and it is attempted to elicit from them a serious argument against Mr. Grote's motion, it may not be amiss to show the reader that no small misrepresentation has been made of Pliny the Younger's opinion; which is neither adverse nor directly favourable to the use of ballot, but of that qualified, uncertain description, (like the *Globe's*,) which amounts to no authority at all. With respect to the first letter to which reference has been made, nothing but the most disingenuous suppression can have succeeded in conveying the notion that it makes out a case against the Ballot; it is plainly and emphetically in its favour. We shall translate faitfully from the opening of the Epistle, only hoping that every word of it might be spoken a few years hence without betraying a remoter origin than the current hour.

PLINY TO MESSIUS MAXIMUS. (Lib. 3. Epist XX.)

"Don't you remember frequently to have read concerning the fierce contests to result from the Ballot law, and the prodigious amount either of honour or disgrace to be realized by the man who carried it? Well, now this law has found favour in the Senate without giving rise to the least dissension, as the best thing possible! On the day of assembly every man demanded his ballot-card. *It is certain that in our open voting system we had quite got beyond the bounds of due public licence.*"

This is very like an adverse witness. But observe, that the Ballot is spoken of as a remedy for existing evils, not a measure recommending itself on its own merits—which is what none of its supporters, as far as we are aware, ever maintained. The moderation and propriety which Pliny attributes to elections at a period prior to his own, we cannot boast of in England in the same manner, though indeed we may safely refer to our Boroughmongering days as less flagrant than the present *Reforming* times in respect of the sins of election: but it will be seen that the demand for Ballot in the time of Pliny arose from the same nuisances, and the same feeling of an imperative necessity for the adoption of a radical change, which are now impelling opinion in that direction in this country.

"There was nothing but clamour and turmoil—all the world running about with their candidates—crowds gathering here and there—such a *melée*—such a confusion! So sadly had we declined from the manners of our fathers," &c.

After describing the practice of other times, he continues:

"But at last the system of election, *grown immoderately corrupt*, was driven to the Ballot as to a remedy; which, meanwhile, *clearly was a remedy*, for it was something at once novel and surprising in its operation."

Then follows the passage which Peel *picked out* so adroitly from all this testimony in favour of the Ballot. But it will be seen, that while those passages we have quoted above concern *facts*, the following merely expresses an *apprehension*---one which the writer subsequently chides himself for entertaining. Peel suppressed this too, we remember---this conclusion, as well as the beginning: in which impartial course he is followed both by the reviewer, we believe, and by the jockey.

"I only feel apprehensive lest, in process of time, evils may arise out of the very remedy; for there is some danger that a *want of shame* may be generated by ballot-voting. [There is no want of shame in our present system!] For who can expect the same regard to honour to be kept up in secret as in open voting? Many stand in awe of opinion—few of conscience. However, it is too soon to pronounce on the future; and *in the mean time, one comfort is, we shall have those to be our magistrates who best merit the election.*"

As to the other letter, in which Pliny mentions one ridiculous abuse of the ballot-card that had transpired, it is purely irrelevant. The abuse, which consisted in some foolish fellows having written on the cards jesting and even obscene words, and in one case having substituted the names of electors in the place of candidates, *could not happen* on the system of ballot-voting propounded by Mr. Grote. And even this letter, thus full of angry, and, as it seems to us, rather foolish disappointment, proceeding from no sufficient cause, how does it conclude? By a complaint---not that political remedies ought not to have been applied, but that the evils of the state were such as to rob *all* remedies of their present efficacy. "Quo te vertas? quæ remedia conquiras? *ubique vitia remediis fortiora.*" (Lib. 4. Epist. xxv.)

We would not advise the opponents of the Ballot to have up Pliny the Younger again at the bar of the House; his evidence will only do them mischief.—*Spectators.*

TORY PERSECUTION OF THE QUEEN.—In the name of common humanity and common decency, for what purposes, for what passions, for what monstrous animosities, are such atrocious calumnies put forth respecting the Queen and Lady Flora Hastings. The Queen is the only lady in her realms who can be so cruelly defamed and rancorously prosecuted; common manliness would forbid the same system of attack upon the humblest of her female subjects; but towards the Queen the disappointed Tory partizans seem to think themselves released from all the ordinary observances of truth, respect, decency, and humanity. The Queen is hunted by a pack of liars---it is made a sport to pursue her reputation, and to raise a yell of savage delight when the fangs of falsehood fix on her, and mangle her repute. We say nothing of loyalty—the case has far gone beyond any question of loyalty—but it is for the spirit of truth, of justice, of mere humanity, to rise against and put down this miscreant practice. Horrible is the eagerness with which the sad event of the death of Lady Flora Hastings has been seized on for the purpose of defaming the Queen and bringing her into odium. To plant on the grave of the innocent calumnies against the blameless living is the detestable endeavour which we have now the disgust of witnessing. Of all the outrages and insults which can be offered to the dead, this of turning death to the purposes of malice is surely the most foul and unnatural. Worthy of fiends is the attempt to take advantage of the meltings of pity to mingle calumny with them, and to communicate to the purest feelings the foulest, falsest, and unjustest impressions.—Examiner.

CHARTISTS.

On Saturday, a numerous meeting of the members of the National Convention was held in Boltcourt, Fleet-street, with the view of taking into consideration the propriety of fixing on a day for the commencement of the Sacred Month, or Month of Rest; Mr. Osborne in the chair.---Mr. Lowrey proposed a resolution on the subject. He stated that the debate in the House of Commons afforded a proof, if proof were wanting, that nothing was to be expected from that house for the benefit of the working classes. Lord John Russell had dared to declare that the working classes were instigated to the course, they were pursuing by persons who were actuated by mercenary motives. (Marks of decided disapprobation.) Lord John Russell, in making that declaration, brought against them a false charge. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") It was nothing less than a cool gratuitous villainy. (Cheers.) A more unfounded lie he (Mr. Lowrey) never heard. There was no use in any longer petitioning the House of Commons. Belgium and America did not get their liberty until they took it, and the people of this country will never get their liberty until they take it. (Great applause.) He proposed a resolution to the effect stated, of holding a sacred month. A member was speaking in support of the motion, when a message was communicated to the Convention that Mr. Attwood and Mr. Fielden wished to have an interview with a deputation from the Convention. A deputation was accordingly appointed to wait on the honourable gentlemen at Mr. Fielden's lodgings in Panton-square. On their return they stated that on their introduction to the two honourable members they asked what the Chartists ought now to do? Mr. Attwood's opinion was that they should continue to petitition the House of Commons. (Laughter.) The Hon. Gentleman had also said that the Chartists had injured their cause by the violent language made use of at some of their meetings. After a discussion, which led to nothing, the debate on the Sacred Month was resumed.---Mr. Deegan thought the Convention should be very careful that they fixed the proper day for commencing the universal cessation from labour. They should remember that some Radical husbands had Radical wives, who would compel their husbands to work for their Radical children.---Mr. Moir said that the question before the meeting was a very important once. A Sacred Month, with an entire and general cessation from work, would be nothing more nor less than the beginning of a revolution. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") Unless they took special care to have a proper organization throughout the country previous to its commencement, they would fail in their object. The speaker then proceeded to denounce the national debt and funded property. As at present paid, the national debt was an infamous legal robbery of the working classes, and his (Mr. Moir's) constituents was determined to stop the payment of it as soon as they possibly can---(Hear, hear)---and then let the landholders and fundholders settle the matter among themselves as they best may. ---The discussion of the question was adjourned, and the meeting broke up ---Observe.

THE MINISTRY AND MR. MACAULEY.

We think that enough is not made of the Chartist demonstrations. The newspapers attempt to cove them with vulgar ridicule, deserving itself only of contempt. The supplement to the votes and proceedings of the House of Commons (*Veneris*, 14°. die Junii, 1839 (lies before us, containing "The National Petition of the undersigned, for Universal Suffrage, &c." It is an important document; nor should we forget when reading it, that Mr. Macauley, "while professing political allegiance" [we quote the last *Quarterly Review*,] "to Lord Melbourne, and Lord John Russell, avows his conversion to the ballot, household suffrage, and short Parliaments, almost at the very moment that Lord John Russell distinctly, and Lord Melbourne by inference, were pledging themselves to resist those revolutionary measures." Thus, while every individual of the ministry, and the Sovereign herself, are acting each on his and her personal responsibility, the adherents of government are doing so likewise, and among them a man of great talent is advocating the extreme doctrines of republicanism; for the petition before us claims little more than the demands. "We perform," it says, "the duties of freemen; we must have the privileges of freedom.---We demand universal suffrage. We ask for th reality of good, not for its semblance. We demand the ballot. To public safety, as well as public confidence, frequent elections are essential. We demand annual Parliaments." What next! 1. "We demand that, in the future election of members of your honourable House, the approbation of the constituency shall be the sole qualification; and that, to every representative so chosen, shall be assigned, out of the public taxes, a fair and adequate remuneration for the time that he is called upon to devote to the public service," 2. "The management of this mighty kingdom has hitherto been a subject for contending factions, to try their selfish experiments upon. We have felt the consequences in our sorrowful experience---short glimmerings of uncertain enjoyment swallowed up by long and dark seasons of suffering. If the self-government of the people should not remove their distresses, it will at least remove their repinings." Mr. Macauley stops short of the two least propositions. But if he obtain the three first, the two last must follow, ay, even to the self-government predicated, in the strictest sense of the words. But on the other hand an opposing power to these democratic tendencies is shown in the resistance to the government plan of education, which, in a remodelled form, obtained last Monday, June 24, a majority of two only! "The craft," said the *Times* hereon, "is burned to the water's edge, and yet it floats." This is indeed the mystery of the times (not the newspaper, by the which they are well enough symbolised, but the things themselves), that the present ministry, be it a government or not, cannot yet go-out any more than a Conservative one can yet come in. Their task is not yet performed.---*Monthly Magazine.*

CIRCASSIA.

The *Commerce* gives the following from St. Petersburgh, 25th ult.; A report from Lieut.-General Golovine, Commander in-Chief of the army of the Caucasus, states that Major-General Kachoutine, at he head of a corps, composed of a brigade of infantry, two regiments of cossacks of the line, and six pieces of cannon had, after a sanguinary battle, taken possession of the Circassian village of Souba-Tchale, distant two wersts from the Black Sea. This little success cost the Russians 800 men in killed and wounded. The Circassians, who were commanded by English and Polish officers who had deserted from the Russian army, not only displayed their usual valour, but gave proofs of tact and discipline hitherto unknown amongst them. All the other attacks upon the Circassians made by Generals Rajewski and Grabbe have been fruitless. The Russian troops have been repulsed on every point. Lieut.-General Golovine states that the Circassians have now considerable forces under arms, and that Mr. Beli has succeeded in rousing almost all the Circassian tribes who are under the yoke of Russia to revolt. Several of these tribes have united for the purpose of making an invasion into the Russian territory. General Golovine has divided his army into small corps, which are ordered to spread themselves over the country for the purpose of restoring tranquillity; but a general revolt is expected, and he has applied for reinforcements. The Emperor consequently ordered the Minister of War to reinforce the army of the Caucasus with 30,000 men."—A letter from Odessa of the 20th, in the same journal, states that the Emperor had sent Field-Marshal Witgenstein into the southern provinces of the empire to reanimate the courage of the troops, and that, in the event of war, this old General, who retired from active service in 1829, would assume the command of the numerous bodies of reserve in Lesser Russia and Bessarabia. On the 19th he had harangued the 15,000 troops recently arrived at Odessa, and produced so electrical an effect that the troops are said to have been all alacrity for their march, which was to take place in three days. Part of the Russian fleet was still cruizing before Sinope and Bujukdere, the remainder was at anchor in the roadsteds at Odessa and Sebastopol.—*Galignani's Messenger July*, 20.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JUNE.

Previously to about the 10th of this month the crops of wheat, in all parts of England, did not exhibit that promising appearance, either as relates to colour or growth, which has been generally noticed in favourable corresponding periods of the year. Since then the weather has been all that the most industrious farmer could possibly have desired or anticipated---we having been favoured with some fine refreshing rains, which, aided by warm intervenient sunshine, have worked wonders in the vegetable creation; indeed, the impetus given to the growing corn has been almost without parallel in any former season. Although the harvest will possibly be what is termed a late one, still it is not considered, from present appearances, that it will be so backward as that of last year. Nothing can be more promising than the barley, oats, beans, and peas, now rapidly approaching maturity, yet the oats appear to have suffered somewhat from the grub; but these are casualties experienced invariably, in a greater or less degree, in the months of May and June. In some parts of Essex, Kent, and Lincolnshire, the wire-worm has been committing extensive ravages upon the young wheat; but the rapidity of the growth has formed a strong barrier so any general devastation. Haymaking was partially commenced on the 20th, since which time numerous stacks of well-made hay have sprung up throughout the kingdom. The crop will, it is supposed, prove a heavy one, especially in those parts situated in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. Depastured fattening stock have fared extremely well, whilst the supply of green fodder has been very plentiful and good. Turnips and potatoes have come up well, and promise abundantly; yet the former have sufferred considerably from the fly, but we are happy to say not to that extent as to endanger the crop. From Scotland we have intimation of the crops looking very promising. In Ireland the early sown barley does not appear so favourable as could be desired, the plants having become somewhat spindly: but the crops of wheat, oats, beans, and peas, are going on favourably. The growth of potatoes is fully anticipated to be great.---(*Farmer's Magazine.*)

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—TUESDAY JULY 9.

SLANDER.---*Pearson* v. *Mills*.---The plaintiff in this action was Mr. Charles Pearson, a solicitor, and lately a member of the Common Council, and the defendant was an engineer. The declaration alleged that the defendant had falsely and maliciously stated upon two occasions to several persons that the plaintiff, who was the solicitor to the London and Brighton Railway Company (without a tunnel), had pocked 1,000*l*, which had been handed over to him for the purpose of distribution among certain surveyors and engineers who had claims upon the company, and that he had advised the company to defend actions which had been brought by the surveyors and engineers upon those claims, for the purpose of putting the costs into his own pocket. Parties were heard on both sides, and the jury, having retired for about twenty minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, 150*l*.

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